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BOGACHEV ANALYZES U.S. 'CRUSHING' OF TREATIES

LD231738 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 23 Jun 86

["Maintain SALT Process and Strengthen Stability on Earth" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow 23 June TASS -- TASS Military News Analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Like an elephant in a china stop, the U.S. Administration continues to crush one after another the agreements, reached in the sixties-seventies, on reducing the risk of nuclear war. By abandoning the 1972 interim agreement [SALT I] and the SALT-2 treaty and by putting in jeopardy through its actions the agreements on the limitation of ABM systems, on the principles governing the activities of countries in outer space, and a number of other accords, Washington delivers a blow on the very idea of curbing the arms race through negotiations and brings the world closer to the danger line beyond which full destabilisation of the military-political situation, fraught with the risk of a disastrous war, would begin.

Over five and a half years of the stay in office the present U.S. Administration has managed to derail more accords than the number of those remaining in force now. Washington seriously undermines its reputation of a negotiating partner and throws doubt upon readiness to observe the last remaining partial test ban treaty and the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The U.S. actions confirm the earlier existing serious misgivings as to whether the U.S. side wants any new agreements altogether.

The SALT-2 treaty became the result of a reasonable compromise agreed upon by the sides. Striving to ensure real barriers to a nuclear arms build-up, the USSR went to meet the U.S. side over a number of questions in 1979. In particular, after ratifying the SALT-2 treaty the Soviet side was to reduce the number of its strategic delivery vehicles by ten percent. U.S. specialists highly appreciated the SALT-2 provisions for the limitation of the number of warheads on ballistic missiles, the so-called rules for counting MIRVed missiles and on banning interfering with the functioning surveillance satellites and on limiting the number of heavy ICBMs. The Pentagon's report for the 1981 fiscal year pointed out that the USA should admit that the SALT-2 for a number of reasons was meeting U.S. interests.

The USSR was scrupulously fulfilling all its obligations under the concluded treaties, including SALT-1 and SALT-2. Nonetheless Washington decided to abandon further adherence to the treaties. What are the causes of this decision of the Reagan administration? The point is that the strategic arms limitation agreements are based on the principle of U.S. plans aimed at achieving military superiority. Washington decided to sacrifice the security interests of its own people in order to try to wear out the Soviet Union economically, to weaken the influence of the socialist camp upon the cause of peace and social progress, and to regain the U.S. lost positions. These calculations are built on sand.

The U.S. military-political elite and its adventuristic conduct in the world arena pose an unprecedented threat to peace on earth and to the security of the United States itself. The arms race brings in huge profits to monopolies and to the military industrial complex. Herein is one of the main cause of the piling up of new and new U.S. systems for mass annihilation. The U.S. actions to upset the established rough parity are sure to give rise to appropriate counteraction on the part of the Soviet side. The USSR will not allow a U.S. nuclear-missile superiority.

Coming forward with new peace initiatives, which have been supported by the world public, the Soviet Union hopes that the United States Government will weigh once again the measure of responsibility it assumes by taking a decision leading to a break-up of the SALT process, and will draw appropriate conclusions while there is still time.

TOLKUNOV REPORTS TO COMMITTEE ON EUROPEAN SECURITY

LD231946 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- The Soviet public urges all who treasure the destinies of Europe to vigorous joint or parallel actions to safeguard life and civilisation. This is said in an address to all peace forces of the continent that was adopted today in Moscow by a plenary meeting of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. The meeting's participants discussed the committee's tasks in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the new Soviet peace initiatives.

Delivering a report, Lev Tolkunov, the committee's chairman and chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, pointed to the exceptional importance of the all-embracing programme of ensuring universal security, advanced by the CPSU congress. Its implementation has become the cardinal and long-term direction of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state, of the entire Soviet public.

45 years after the treacherous attack of fascist Germany on the USSR, the aggressive forces of imperialism and revanchism now conduct an anti-Soviet campaign of slander with the aim of revising the post-war arrangement in Europe, of recarving territorial frontiers that have shaped after the Second World War, Tolkunov said.

The Warsaw Treaty countries have proposed measures whose implementation opens a practical opportunity for arresting the present dangerous course of events, for stopping the development of unfavourable tendencies in Europe, in the entire system of international relations and changing this development for the better. While the USSR and its allies set the example of honesty and sincere interest in the improvement of the European and world political climate, the ruling circles of the USA and NATO virtually ignore the Soviet Union's constructive proposals. The United States refusal to observe the obligations under the SALT-2 treaty, the U.S. decision to continue nuclear testing, to conduct the preparation for star wars, deserve to be condemned, Lev Tolkunov said.

Having heard a report by Yuriy Kashlev, the head of the Soviet delegation at the European Conference on Human Contacts that was recently held in Bern, the participants in the meeting expressed indignation about the fact that contrary to the universal striving, the United States frustrated the adoption of important agreed upon recommendations on humanitarian issues, showing flagrant disregard for the interests of Europeans and for the implementation of the Helsinki accords.

KARPOV REMARKS AT LOCCUM COLLOQUIUM CITED

PM171131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Ye. Bovkon report under the rubric "Izvestiya Interview": "Concrete Steps are Needed"]

[Excerpts] Loccum -- An international seminar on space weapons was held in the small town of Loccum in Lower Saxony on the initiative of the evangelical academy. Taking part were prominent military experts and public and political figures from the Soviet Union, the United States, Denmark, the Netherlands, the GDR, the FRG, and other countries.

After the colloquium, I asked V.P. Karpov, leader of the USSR's delegation at the Geneva talks on space and nuclear arms, to share his impressions on the character of the discussions at Loccum.

[Karpov] Above all, they reflected the very keen interest of broad circles of the Western public on the problem of freeing mankind from the danger of an arms race in space. The majority of the participants, in my opinion, had an absolutely clear idea of where the path to a peaceful space lies. The discussion confirmed the marked contrast between the positions of the USSR and the United States. Our initiatives, in particular the proposal formulated in the letter from N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to J. Perez de Cuellar, demonstrate the Soviet Union's serious commitment to the peaceful utilization of space, and not simply commitment, but willingness to share its achievements and create the material and other conditions for broad international cooperation in this sphere. The United States gambles on creating an extremely destabilizing class of arms, which would lead to consequences difficult to foresee. The introduction of qualitatively new means into the structure of strategic forces would change the entire system of evaluation of the strategic balance, increase the risk of tension and uncertainty in the world, and intensify mutual suspicion, undermining strategic stability. As a result, the security of states would be decreased sharply, and the arms control process would reach an impasse.

Authoritative scientists, including American ones, call into question the possibility of creating a 100 percent impenetrable 'antimissile shield.' One or two breaches in the antimissile armor will negate the effectiveness of the entire system. In the pursuit of the chimera of absolute invulnerability, years will be wasted, time which could have been used for the cause of disarmament. Many people in the FRG understand this. One feels that West Germans are alarmed by the foolhardly U.S. course, and by many aspects of it at that.

The American President's decision not to observe SALT II and to produce binary weapons, and in particular the behavior of the U.S. delegation at the Bern conference of experts on contacts between people, convinced many people that Europe is a matter of indifference to the United States. One could sense the concern about the future of the Stockholm conference. If only the same result does not emerge there as in Bern.

At the same time the discussion showed that along with the problem of security in general, everyone is now worried by the question: What can be done first and foremost in order to achieve real results along the path of disarmament? There is no doubt that this desire for concrete deeds explains the growing interest in the USSR's peace proposals.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS DISARMAMENT, SUMMIT ISSUES

PM231341 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Jun 86 p 3

[Own international observer G. Dadyants answers readers' questions under new rubric "Dialogue With Readers": "Apres Eux le Deluge;" first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Today we are opening a new rubric in our international section. We will conduct a direct dialogue with readers on key questions of international politics. Professor V. Gul, doctor of chemical sciences and RSFSR meritorious figure of science and technology (Moscow), has addressed a number of questions to the editorial office, including some controversial questions about SALT II, G. Dadyants, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer, answers the questions.

Gul: A great deal is being written in the newspapers at the moment about U.S. violations of the Soviet-American SALT II agreement. I would like to ask the following question: How important is the observance of this treaty in present conditions when new talks on the whole range of nuclear and space arms are under way between the USSR and the United States? Perhaps SALT II is indeed obsolete. And, is this perhaps an attempt on the part of the United States to blackmail the Soviet Union in order to gain concessions at the talks?

Dadyants: No, SALT II is not obsolete. Furthermore, the observance of the treaty is obligatory particularly and especially in light of the new Soviet-American talks currently under way in Geneva. What is the essence of SALT II? Above all, this treaty imposes quantitative limits on strategic offensive arms -- the most dangerous and powerful nuclear weapon in the possession of the USSR and the United States. In particular, this treaty sets a strict limit on the number of strategic weapon delivery vehicles equipped with MIRVed warheads for both sides (1,320 units each). This limit as such contains the strategic arms race and therefore facilitates further talks on this question. I would like to mention in this context that the USSR has proposed that the strategic nuclear potential of both sides be reduced by 50 percent of the current level. According to the latest "interim option" introduced by the Soviet side in Geneva, strategic offensive arms are limited to equal levels on both sides. It is within the framework of SALT II that agreement on the further reduction of the strategic nuclear arsenals be sought.

Now, concerning U.S. intentions to violate the treaty, the American side has indeed announced this. First, this was declared by President R. Reagan himself and, subsequently, in still more unequivocal terms by Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger. This Pentagon "hawk" went so far as to describe SALT II as "flawed." Now U.S. spokesmen are openly saying that the treaty is "dead" and that, as far as the United States is concerned, it "no loger exists."

Is there an element of blackmail against the Soviet Union in this? Even that cannot be excluded. Nonetheless, I believe that in this case it is not so much a question of blackmail. Rather it is a question of the U.S. Administration's intention to accelerate the nuclear arms race across the board, including the strategic arms race. The 1979 SALT II treaty and the 1972 Interim Agreement Limiting Offensive Strategic Arms (SALT I) are an impediment to the U.S. aggressive neoglobalist policy. It is no accident that the decision to abandon the observance of SALT II was adopted to the accompaniment of the reverberations of new nuclear explosions in Nevada. It is closely tied up with the desire of the United States to rid itself of another important Soviet-American treaty -- the ABM Treaty -- which hampers the implementation of the SDI [Strategic Defense Initiative] program, referred to as "star wars" in common parlance.

A true arms race orgy, including the sphere of strategic arms, has broken out in the United States. In addition to B-52 and B-1B bombers equipped with long-range cruise missiles, it is intended to create [sozdat] a new type of ICBM (Midgetman) and deploy additionally 50 new MX ICBM's. As a result, the U.S. press admits, the limits imposed by SALT II will be exceeded. There is also talk about the creation [sozdaniye] of the "latest cruise missile." Preparations for the creation [sozdaniye] of space-strike arms are proceeding at full speed.

While programs of this kind are being implemented there is no room for international treaties. SALT II -- which incidentally was the result of many years of cooperation between the USSR and the United States in the seventies with a view to ending the nuclear missile arms race and strengthening strategic stability -- is a thorn in the flesh of the present U.S. Administration. Therefore it has decided to abandon it.

Gul: To what extent is SALT II being observed by both sides?

The Americans, for instance, are claiming that the USSR has repeatedly violated this treaty.

Dadyants: No, the Soviet side has not violated this treaty. The Soviet side has implemented and is implementing all its assumed obligations rigorously and in full, the Soviet Government statement on the subject says: In an attempt to justify its own position, Washington is claiming that the USSR "violated" the treaty by deploying two new ICBMs, which is not allowed under the treaty. In effect what they are referring to as "new ICBMs" is the modernized SS-25 missile. I must mention that, while imposing quantitative limits on strategic weapon delivery vehicles and warheads, the treaty by no means bans the modernization of the sides' nuclear potential. Thus the deployment of the missile referred to as the SS-25 in the West is fully within the confines of the treaty. I must also mention that since the signing of the treaties on strategic arms limitation, the USSR has dismantled 72 ICBM launchers and 21 heavy bombers -- a total of 540 delivery vehicles under both the SALT I and II treaties. Over the same period the United States has dismantled only 168 delivery vehicles.

In general it must be said that the United States has long been working toward undermining the strategic arms limitation treaties. It is generally know that SALT II was never ratified by the United States and was observed as a kind of "favor." The deployment on the territory of West European countries of th so-called new "medium range" U.S. missiles -- the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles trained on targets in the Soviet Union -- was clearly undertaken in circumvention of the treaty.

Gul: Our press wrote that the deployment in Europe of the new U.S. missiles was an outflanking maneuver on the part of the United States that was a breach of SALT II. Yet, the Americans have claimed that they sited these missiles in retaliation to the Soviet Union's deployment of SS-20 missiles. It would be nice to clear this up once and for all.

Dadyants: You mean explain why the Soviet Union's deployment of the SS-20 missiles to which the U.S. Administration is referring in its attempts to justify the deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles was not a violation of SALT II, whereas the deployment of the U.S. missiles is a violation? Well, the reason is very simple: The Soviet SS-20 missiles cannot reach U.S. territory and therefore are not a strategic weapon in respect to the United States, while the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles can reach Soviet territory and consequently are a strategic weapon where the USSR is concerned. Not to see this fundamental difference is to ignore the geographical position of the USSR and the United States.

Although the deployment of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles was in fact a violation of SALT II, the USSR did, with a view to facilitating the quest for acceptable solutions, agree to regard these missiles as "medium-range" missiles and to discuss them separately. I would like to mention that in his 15 January statement, M.S. Gorbachev proposed that in addition to the 50 percent reduction of the Soviet and U.S. strategic potential, all medium-range missiles in Europe, both Soviet and American, be removed. We went even further to accommodate the West by agreeing that British and French nuclear weapons could be left off the Soviet-American "balance sheet." Yet these weapons are also targeted on our country. As you can see, we are making concessions to the West in an effort to find ways toward an agreement, but Washington and its NATO allies are, unfortunately, constantly blocking these measures.

Gul: At the NATO foreign ministers' session in Canada the U.S. NATO allies expressed disagreement with President Reagan's decision to violate SALT II. To what extent were their protests sincere?

Dadyants: In my opinion, it is not important now how sincere these protests were but, rather, how effective they will be.

True, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz found himself "utterly isolated" in Canada. Without exception, all the U.S. NATO allies opposed the U.S. intention to torpedo such an important mechanism for containing the nuclear arms race as SALT II. However, matters are not going beyond protests. None of the U.S. allies asked, for instance, as a sign of protest against the steps of the U.S. Administration, to have the Pershing and cruise missiles removed from Europe. Furthermore, British nuclear submarines are to be equipped with U.S. Trident systems -- a strategic weapon -- that the United States is placing in British hands. Nor should one entertain any illusions concerning France, which claims the "independence" of its nuclear forces. Personally, I take a skeptical view of the "rebellion on knees" stated by the U.S. NATO allies against the R. Reagan administration's intention to violate SALT II. Using a sporting metaphor, they are denouncing the United States for breaking the rules of the game too blatantly, but they nonetheless still "support" the U.S. team.

Cul: What specific measures will the Soviet Union adopt in response to the violation of SALT II by the United States? Why, despite the meeting in Geneva, is the U.S. side behaving so provocatively in the international arena? Will a new Soviet-American summit be held in view of the U.S. violation of its obligations?

Dadyants: Well, first, SALT II has yet to be violated (R. Reagan has scheduled the U.S. "exit" from the treaty for the end of the current year). It is possible that the numerous protests both in Europe and in the United States itself will induce President Reagan to look before he leaps (our press cited many utterances by prominent U.S. politicians critical of the stance adopted by the administration (regarding the treaty). However, if the treaty is violated, we will, of course, adopt the appropriate measures to strengthen our security. As the Soviet leadership has emphasized on more than one occasion, we will not allow the Americans to disrupt the military strategic parity. In other words, we will pay them back in their own coin.

At present, of course, it is not just the purely military aspect but also the political aspect of the matter that is of concern. It is not only a question of SALT II but rather of the whole range of Soviet-American relations. The United States does not want to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions and is conducting one new test after another in Nevada. It occupies an unconstructive position at the aforementioned talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva, and it is fueling anti-Soviet hysteria. Even the tragedy at the Chernobyl AES was exploited to exacerbate the international atmosphere. The U.S. leaders' gambling on brute force, the nuclear fist, and terrorist brigandage in combination with ideological intolerance and hatred can only be explained by a total disregard for present realities. All this, as you correctly noted, casts doubts on the prospects for a new Soviet-American summit. "The legitimate question arises," M.S. Gorbachev said in his report to the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, "whether Washington really wants a new meeting or whether all the talk about it is just an attempt to mislead world public opinion."

The press, including the Western press, is increasingly writing about the recklessness and irresponsibility of the policy of the present administration that puts the interests of its military-industrial elite above the interests of the world and even above the interests of the security of the U.S. people themselves. One foreign newspaper defined Reagan's policy as follows: "Apres moi le deluge" ["After me, the flood"]. I recall that these words are attributed to the French King Louis XV, whose court was notorious for its dissipation and extravagance. This dissipation and extravagance was followed by the great French bourgeois revolution, and Louis XV's successor, Louis XVI, lost his head on the guillotine. The present rulers of America will, of course, not be there forever, but what will they bequeath to their country and mankind as a whole? They are clearly working toward a "universal deluge" -- toward an all-embracing nuclear catastrophe.

It is the task of all people of goodwill, and that means you and me, to avert this catastrophe.

GERASIMOV COMMENTS ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS ISSUE

LD222007 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Jun 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Excerpts] [Gerasimov] Forty-five years have gone by. In remembering 1941, we are not going to repeat the mistakes of those textbook generals who prepared for the war by preparing for the last war, not the next one. The idiocy of trench warfare was the surprise brought by World War I. Europe put its young people through the mincing-machine of trench warfare. Under the impressions produced by this senseless carnage, Romain Rolland then called for an international peace to be created. The surprise of World War II was the mobile crematoria in the form of mass bombings of Hamburg, Dresden, and Tokyo and also the reduction to ashes of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Bertrand Russell, the British philosopher, and Albert Einstein, the U.S. scientist, issued a manifesto under the impression produced by this madness and called upon people to learn how to think in a new way.

But so far people are not thinking in a new way, and one of the reasons why is to be found in the burden of familiar ideas. In the past, more always meant better: more elephants in ancient times; more sabers in times not quite so ancient; more guns during the last war; and more soldiers at all times. Does this still hold true today? For example, is it necessary today to accumulate chemical weapons? Would it not be more sensible to reject them?

Those in the Pentagon who admire chemical weapons point out their special qualities: Present-day nerve gases work with certainty and leave no wounded so there is less suffering on the part of the victims and fewer things for those around them to worry about. A convincing balance-sheet. But the United States is not going to put these weapons into operation in its own country, they have been made for Europe.

[Correspondent Vladimir Kondratyev] What has to be done in order to deliver Europe from one of the most dangerous means of mass destruction this century? This question was discussed at a conference at the University of Mainz. Those involved were social democrats, trade unions, prominent scientists in the FRG and public organizations that oppose the presence of chemical weapons on their country's territory. Nowhere in the world is there as large a concentration of them as in the FRG.

U.S. military strategy does not envisage these weapons being used on its own territory. In the Pentagon's plans the role of bridgehead in any war of chemical destruction is given to Europe, and primarily to the Federal Republic. Inconsistency is the distinctive feature of the position taken by the FRG on this issue. In what it says the government advocates a world having a smaller quantity of weapons, including chemical weapons. In fact, Bonn has given the green light to the commencement of binary weapon production and has set the example for Washington's other NATO allies. At the same time, in order to pacify the public that was alarmed by this step, the ruling circles of the United States and the FRG agreed on a maneuver to divert attention.

This is Rheinland-Pfalz, one of the most picturesque parts of the country as far as landscape is concerned. It is a favorite spot for tourists. It is difficult to believe that silent death lurks in these thick forests. A U.S. military base is in the village of Fischbach.

Behind barbed wire, under conditions of total secrecy, is almost the whole U.S. arsenal of chemical weapons on the continent. It is estimated here that the stocks range between 5,000 and 10,000 metric tons, enough to wipe out 3 billion people at one time. Some of the chemicals have already been stored at Fischbach for decades.

This is accompanied by the danger of leaks and contamination of wide areas. The Americans have thus decided to remove the obsolete weapons, subsequently replacing them with the improved binary version. Bonn is trying to depict this as a concession by the United States to its own wishes. A statement was also made that binary weapons will be deployed only during so-called crisis situations. No one here knows exactly what is hidden behind this wording. Washington can use virtually any provocation like the recent one against Libya in order to justify the stocking of binary weapons. Furthermore it will be virtually impossible to monitor this process. As was pointed out at the Mainz conference, if one of the components is sited at Kreuznach and the other at Kaiserslautern, it will be impossible to prove the presence of weapons that could be prepared for action at any moment.

The fears of FRG residents are not groundless. It has become known that three points for deployment of the new binary weapons have been chosen in Rheinland-Pfalz, North Bavaria, and in place of the Fischbach base. The chemical death production-lines are due to start operating soon in the United States. As in the case with the Pershing and cruise missiles, hopes are being placed on the principle of produce and deploy first, and then hold talks from a position of strength. But more and more people in the FRG believe that a totally different approach is needed, or else the problem of chemical weapons will never be resolved.

A press conference on chemical weapons took place in Washington a few days ago. It was said that these have to be produced because the Soviet Union allegedly has a superiority in chemical weapons and also because -- and this is the main thing -- these are new weapons of improved quality. Here, if you please, one clearly sees the second reason for the arms race. The first reason, you remember, was the thinking inherited from the past that the more weapons there are the better it is: the second reason is the calculation that the more effective the weapons are the better it is. This is temptation by technology. Oscar Wilde considered that the best way of getting rid of temptation was to give into it. This is what they are doing, they are giving in to it. The mechanism works like this; the technology makes new weapons possible; profits to be made make them something to be desired; and cabinet strategy declares them to be essential.

Now about the references made at the Washington press conference to Soviet superiority in chemical weapons, and also in missiles, tanks, under nearly every heading: This is all one great lie. This was discussed -- it was mentioned again on 20 June -- at the joint session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A book appeared recently in New York. The book is called "The Myth of Soviet Military Supremacy." It is written by Tom Gervasi, the director of the Military Studies Center in New York. He draws two conclusions: first, using the figures he proves that there is no Soviet supremacy; and second, putting aside these figures he proves that there is no military significance in nuclear arithmetic. He writes that many Americans must ask themselves the following question: What are we going to do with supremacy if we achieve it? No one has yet suggested an answer to this important question. The reason, maybe, is that those who know the answer know that there is no such thing as military supremacy, that today all one can do is constantly build up military might, but that no matter how much of it one does build up it will never give nuclear power the ability to force another to submit to someone else's will.

What, then, are the reasons for the senseless rush toward the abyss? We have already mentioned an incorrect idea of the importance of quantitative and qualitative parameters in our nuclear age.

All the same, the author of this book writes, all the same there is a third reason that has to be recognized: the fact that arms production is the most profitable sector of the U.S. economy. The arms business, like any other, or like a cancer cell, strives to grow and, Gervasi writes, it exaggerates the armaments requirements in order to justify its growth, exaggerating the threat that they have to withstand. Thus progress is warped, it works to people's detriment instead of to their benefit. Prometheus gave people fire. They used this fire to keep warm and to cook their food. Then they discovered the auto-da-fe and invented napalm. Finally they split the atom. To begin with, its forces were released to do great damage to people: then they began to tame it. This is a difficult but necessary thing to do, and if it is done by joint efforts it is easier.

REPORT ON SUPREME SOVIET PANEL'S PEACE DEBATE

PM231547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 June 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Melor Sturua article: "Parliamentarians' Duty"]

[Text] The hot June sun pierces the tightly closed blinds and sparkles on the crystal lampshade. Behind a long rectangular table are people whom the supreme organ of power, the USSR Supreme Soviet, has entrusted with the problems of our state's foreign policy -- the members of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commissions. There is just one question on the agenda -- the status of Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation agreements as a result of the actions of the U.S. Government.

There is only one question on the agenda... But that question surpasses all others. A great deal depends on its resolution -- whether there will be peace or war on the planet, cooperation for the sake of all peoples, or an unchecked arms race. That is why the conventional formula "agenda" is filled with special content. It is a question not just of the present day but, and this is the main thing, the future -- to ensure that the future happens, a future without wars or weapons.

Today IZVESTIYA publishes a detailed report on the commissions' joint session. Therefore I will not go in for repetition. The following are merely the brief observations and impressions of someone who followed the course of the session from the press galleries.

Literally a few hours before the session started U.S. President Reagan spoke in the American town of Glassboro, New Jersey, to local secondary school graduates. He tried, incidentally, to persuade his young countrymen that "people in the Soviet Union have virtually no influence on their government." What a pity these young men and women could not have attended the Kremlin sessions and heard the people's voice and the topics it dealt with. Incidentally, one of the speakers in the debates cited a letter from the Soviet peasant Andropova -- I did not catch her first name -- to the U.S. President. In this letter she recalled Reagan's speech on Soviet television. How much time has passed since then, she wrote, but not one word of yours about "giving people a breath of fresh air" has been implemented.

Yes, Washington is now up to something quite different. The coincidence is symbolic that on the very day when the President was speaking in Glassboro a letter in his name was handed to congressional leaders "justifying" a further arms race and the "need" to break any shackles preventing it.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commissions also made an appeal to Congress. I am referring to the resolution adopted at their 20 June joint session. Read its text.

It is as different from the President's message to Congress as chalk is from cheese. The dreams are different and the aims are different -- the dreams are about peace and the aim is to preserve it. There are entirely realistic grounds for hoping that the Soviet parliamentarians' voice will be heard on Capitol Hill. It is without reason that the White House's virtual denouncement of the SALT I interim agreement and the SALT II treaty triggered opposition in Congress. On 20 June -- yet another symbolic coincidence! -- the House of Representatives voted by 256 to 145 to adopt a resolution calling on the Reagan administration to observe SALT II. On the same day even the Senate Armed Services Committee, which is controlled by representatives of the ruling Republican Party, voted by 10 to 9 to adopt a similar resolution submitted by Senator Hart.

The congressmen are not concerned without reason. "Abandoning SALT II in order to strengthen U.S. security is the same as getting rid of the criminal code in hopes of cutting the crime rate," Senator Bumpers noted graphically. But does the Reagan administration want reductions in the arms race? That is the question, and it too is sternly and implacably on the agenda. The resolution adopted by the House of Representatives reflects the mood of the American public, which is profoundly concerned at the course of an administration that is derailing highly important accords in the strategic arms limitation and reduction sphere and eliminating the obstacles in the way of a nuclear missile race. But, unfortunately, the House resolution is not binding on the government and places it under no obligation other than a moral one. And morality, as is well known, is now in very short supply on the banks of the Potomac.

Here is yet another lesson in point for the Glassboro schoolchildren. The resolutions of the organs of the Soviet Union's supreme power are binding on its government, and the government itself scrupulously carries out the commitments it has undertaken, including those under international treaties. For both our power and government are of the people, and their supreme duty, to paraphrase the simple Soviet peasant's words to President Reagan, are to give people a breath of the fresh air of freedom and peace.

...The hot June sun pierces the tightly closed blinds and sparkles on the crystal lampshade. Outside the window lies an entire planet -- unique, beautiful, and fragile.

WEST DENIES DISARMAMENT, DEVELOPMENT LINK

LD232128 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The foreign debt of developing countries to a handful of industrialized capitalist countries has approached one thousand billion dollars. The same sum is spent on armaments in the world every year. If these sums are compared, it becomes clear even to a person who is not an expert that there exists a certain connection between the huge debt of developing countries and as huge a spending on the manufacture of lethal armaments. In any case, if it were not for imperialist states getting many billions of dollars in profits from developing countries they would be unable to spend so vast funds on the arms race.

And the funds squandered on armaments would be quite enough for the repayment of the entire external indebtedness of developing countries, for lifting the inordinate burden from them, for helping them solve the burning problems of economic and social development Thus, the dependence between disarmament and development is traced clearly. The confirmation of this is the idea of convening an international conference on the relationship between disarmament and development. Under the decision of the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly such a conference was to be held next July in Paris. But because of a stand taken by Western countries, above all the USA, Britain, FRG, Italy and France, the conference will not be held.

The United States and its partners stubbornly refuse to see the relationship between disarmament and development, reject the very opportunity of allocating resources for development and do not wish even to hear about the lessening of miltary expenditures and using a part of the funds saved for the development of "Third World" countries. The United States declared last April that it will not be taking part in the conference. Prior to that it quitted UNESCO. Washington, in general does not like it when its militaristic imperialist course is criticised.

France, in its turn, declared that it is "not prepared" to host the conference and actually went back on its own idea of convening such a conference. And the main aim if the conference was merely to study the ways of promoting the development of countries of the "Third World" by means of funds saved by disarmament. It was proposed to convene the conference next year, but this was only a manoeuvre to prevent its holding this year.

The Soviet Union supports the idea of the conference and proposed to reach at it an arrangement on non-increase of military expenditures and their subsequent reduction. The participants in the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries declared in their final communique for restructuring of the entire system of international economic relations on a democratic basis, for an end to a lag in development, for a global and equitable settlement of the external indebtedness. But the U.S. Administration and its allies persist with their obstructionist policy in the sphere of arms limitation and in the sphere of real promotion of the development of Asian, African and Latin American countries.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CRITICIZES ARMS RACE

LD231149 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Lima June 23 TASS -- Problems of safeguarding peace and curbing the arms race are high on the agenda of the 17th Congress of the Socialist International which is taking place in the Peruvian capital. Speakers criticize the intention of the White House to violate the Soviet-American SALT-2 treaty and stress that these actions of the U.S. Administration can lead to catastrophe.

Speaking on behalf of several socialist and social democratic parties of a number of countries, Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Finland and prime minister of the country, called for the establishment of a strategic balance in the world, for substantial cuts in the nuclear arms arsenals and against the plans to militarize space. The world has no confidence of the morrow because huge quantities of nuclear weapons have been stockpiled on earth.

There can be no winners in nuclear war: every antagonist will lose.

The first secretary of the French Socialist Party, Lionel Jospin, called for treaties to curb the arms race and stressed the need to establish nuclear weapon-free zone.

The participants in the forum passed a resolution on the problems of Latin America and Caribbean. One of the central elements of that document is the crisis which arose in Central America through the fault of the USA. The resolution denounces Reagan administration's policy of gross pressure towards Nicaragua as it can provoke a major armed conflict in Central America. The delegates to the congress of the Socialist International called against the conduct of military exercises with the participation of foreign troops in that region and for non-aggression treaties between Central American countries.

The resolution also voices solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Chile and Paraguay against the reactionary regimes in their countries and for the restoration of democracy. The participants in the forum also urged Britain immediately to begin talks with Argentina on the sovereignty of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Willi Brandt of West Germany was re-elected the chairman of the Socialist International and Pentti Vaeaenaenen its secretary general.

CHNOUPEK URGES NATO TO RESPOND TO WARSAW PACT DEAL

PM230945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Appeal to NATO Countries"]

[Text] Geneva, 18 Jun -- CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek has pointed to the extreme importance of the radical program for reducing armed forces and armaments in Europe put forward by the Warsaw Pact states.

Addressing a plenary session of the Conference on Disarmament, he urged NATO countries to refrain from conjecturing about propaganda motives behind the program and seeking out weaknesses in it, as had, unfortunately, become the practice, but rather to respond to it constructively.

The CSSR foreign minister condemned the Western states' acceleration of the arms race, particularly the continuation of nuclear tests, the implementation of U.S. "star wars" plans, the modernization of NATO's chemical arsenals, and the further deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. Washington's attempts to nullify strategic arms limitation agreements were sharply criticized.

B. Chnoupek urged the conference to begin specific talks on banning nuclear weapons tests. He advocated the creation of a sound material, political, and organizational foundation for "peace in space" in keeping with the phased program of joint practical actions for the peaceful conquest of outer space proposed by the USSR.

The minister supported the Soviet proposal on concluding an international agreement ensuring the immunity of satellites, prohibiting the creation [sozdaniye], testing, or deployment of new antisatellite systems, and eliminating existing ones.

The CSSR foreign minister noted the Geneva disarmament conference's increased importance at a time when the question of whether the policy of reason will triumph over the policy of force is being posed so acutely.

PRAVDA VIEWS BLOC REACTION TO PACT INITIATIVES

PM240809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Roundup of 20 June TASS reports: "Constructive Stance"]

[Excerpt] Budapest -- The friendly visit to Hungary by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was an outstanding milestone along the path of the development of ties between the CPSU and the MSZMP, the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, and the USSR and Hungary. The talks held during the visit between M.S. Gorbachev and J. Kadar helped to strengthen the firm unity based on common principles and were evidence of the common views of the CPSU and the MSZMP on questions of social development and international relations. This is stated in an information report published here on the MSZMP Central Committee plenum held under J. Kadar's chairmanship.

The MSZMP Central Committee expressed confidence, the document notes, that the talks between the two countries' leaders will give new scope to the dynamic development of political, economic, and cultural ties between the USSR and Hungary and promote the creation of more highly developed forms of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation. The MSZMP Central Committee placed a high value on the fact that the USSR and Hungary are jointly waging the struggle to improve the international situation.

Approving the activity of the Hungarian delegation at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee [PCC] conference, the MSZMP Central Committee stressed that the documents adopted at the conference and the initiatives put forward accord with the vital interests of the Hungarian people and of all mankind. Together with the other Warsaw Pact states, Hungary will continue to come out resolutely in favor of continuing East-West dialogue. The MSZMP Central Committee, the document notes, approves and supports the important Soviet proposals aimed at disarmament, the ending of nuclear weapon tests, and the prevention of the militarization of outer space.

The appeal adopted at the PCC conference in Budapest is a major initative whose implementation would, to a significant degree, help to strengthen peace and security on our continent, the report says. The Hungarian people expect the NATO countries to consider these proposals with a full sense of responsibility and to give a constructive answer to them.

Prague -- The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government have approved the Czechoslovak delegation's activity at the PCC conference in Budapest and the documents it adopted, a statement issued here stresses. These documents, based on a profound analysis of the present-day international situation and the results of the fraternal communist and workers parties' congresses, are a further convincing indication of the constructive approach of the Warsaw Pact states to the resolution of the most burning issues of today.

Today the reactionary and militarist U.S. circles and their NATO allies resort increasingly frequently to the dangerous "position of strength" policy, the policy of confrontation, and to whipping up the arms race. In this situation the Warsaw Pact states indicate in their proposals concrete ways of achieving mutually acceptable agreements aimed at ending the arms race.

The appeal adopted in Budapest is a major new foreign policy initiative of the socialist community, leading to a substantial reduction in armed forces and conventional arms in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals.

This initiative fits in organically with the Soviet proposal for the total elimination of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government expressed support for the results of the Budapest conference.

Ulaanbaatar -- The results of the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact PCC are a vivid manifestation of the Warsaw Pact states' profound concern for mankind's future. This was stated by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, at an election meeting of the capital's voters held here. We fully share the evaluations and conclusions contained in the Budapest conference documents, he said.

Given the growth in international tension due to the militarist course of imperialism headed by the United States, no task is more pressing than to step up the people's struggle to preserve and strengthen peace. This is what the USSR and the other socialist community countries seek to achieve, as was confirmed by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the supreme forums of the other fraternal communist and workers parties. Implementing the foreign policy course of the 19th MPRP Congress, the People's Mongolia devotes great attention to questions of strengthening mutual trust and developing cooperation among the states of Asia and the Pacific.

Characterizing the election campaign in the country, the Mongolian leader noted the high political and labor mood of the Mongolian people.

The indissoluble friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, J. Batmonh stressed, are an important factor in the intensification of Mongolia's socioeconomic development and its successful progress along the path of completing the creation of the material and technical base of socialism.

CEMA COMPUTER COMMISSION MEETS IN PRAGUE

PM181329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Horizons of Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague, 15 Jun -- A routine session of the intergovernmental Commission on Cooperation Among the Socialist Countries in the Sphere of Computer Equipment was held here 10 through 14 June. Taking part were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR.

The attention of the session participants was focused on questions of further increasing the effectiveness of utilization of computer equipment and of improving technical servicing for it. Ways were outlined of implementing the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000 in the priority area of "Electronics in the National Economy," in particular the creation of supercomputers and the wide development of personal computers. Programs were approved for work in further developing the integrated computer system "Series 4" and the minicomputer system (4th phase) in 1986-1990 and for the period through the year 2000, as well as in improving the quality and reliability of the computer equipment produced.

CEMA POWER INDUSTRY PANEL MEETS IN DRESDEN

LD240831 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Scheduled Session"]

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jun -- A scheduled session of CEMA's Permanent Commission for Power Engineering was held in Dresden 10-14 June. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, and also the SFRY participated in it. Also participating in the work of the session were representatives of the Central Control Administration of the CEMA countries' integrated energy systems and representatives of the international economic association "Interatomenergo."

It was noted at the session that sector economic and scientific and technical cooperation has developed considerably over the past period. In this respect chief attention is devoted to implementing the decisions of the CEMA economic summit meeting and accords reached on ways of solving fuel and power problems, and primarily the measures outlined by the Integrated Program for Scientific and Technical Progress in the CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000.

BRIEFS

PACT PUBLICATION -- A collection of documents and materials of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states which took place in Budapest on 10-11 June this year has been published. It contains the text of the address by the Warsaw Pact member-states to NATO member-states, the communique adopted at the conference and other materials. The collection has been published by Politizdat. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Jun 86 LD]

CARRINGTON TO INSPECT BASES IN NORWAY

LD232149 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Oslo June 23 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Stanislav Tikhomirov

NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington arrived in Norway today for an unofficial visit.

In line with the schedule announced here, he will visit northern Norway and inspect military facilities in areas adjoining the Soviet border.

That is not, though, the chief goal of his trip. According to Carrington's own remarks before his visit, he is going to make it clear in a diplomatic way to the Norwegian officials that some people in the United States and NATO do not like the independent stand of the Social Democratic government on questions of the American "star wars" programme, binary weapons production and escalation of American military presence in the sea of Norway.

Washington is also irritated by Norwegian Government officials' declarations about their readiness to continue dialogue with neighbouring countries on setting up a nuclear-free zone in Nordic Europe.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD201748 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 20 Jun 86

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Sergey Pravdin with Vladimir Mikhaylov, member of PRAVDA editorial collegium; Vladimir Pashko, international affairs journalist; Melor Sturus, All-Union Radio commentator; Boris Adrianov, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator; and Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Excerpts] [Pravdin] In his letter, Comrade Prozorov from Vladimir poses a number of questions on Poland: Is the situation there changing for the better after the crisis in the early eighties, our listener asks. Vladimir Pashko, international affairs journalist, replies.

[Pashko] Yes, it is changing. This is shown, specifically, in figures on fulfillment of the plan for restoring the Polish economy for 1983-1985. I will quote the main indices: The annual increase in national income for this period was 4.8 percent; output of industrial products for the 3 years rose by 16 percent; in agriculture, by 10 percent. Indices have improved in foreign trade: For the first time in almost 10 years revenue from exports has exceeded expenditure on imports in trade turnover with the capitalist countries. Even the Western press admits that prices are stabilizing in Poland and shop shelves are filling up with goods.

However, the consequences of the crisis period are still telling. One of the main reasons for this is the damage done by the discriminatory sanctions of the United States and some of its NATO allies, directed towards undermining Polish exports. According to press figures, this damage was worth no less than $15 billion. The program for the country's economic development for the current 5-year period and up to 2000 indicates specific means of finally overcoming the consequences of the crisis.

It is contained in the draft PZPR program and is made specific in the theses of its Central Committee for the forthcoming 10th PZPR Congress, which opens on 29 June. Over the coming 15 years, per capita consumption should increase by approximately 50 percent. To attain this aim, it is planned to increase national income by 75 percent and social labor productivity by 67 percent. Materials and energy intensity should be cut by a minimum of one-third over that period. During pre-congress discussion, priority aims of development were also determined. Main attention here is concentrated on solving the housing problem and also on complete self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. Great attention in the pre-congress documents is paid to further enhancement of Poland's role in the international division of labor and in strengthening mutually beneficial cooperation within CEMA.

To conclude my reply to our listener's letter, I would like to stress once again that the consequences of the difficult crisis period in Poland's history, at the end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties, are gradually being overcome. Socialism and socialist democracy in Poland have come through a severe trial. They have consolidated their position and are now developing it.

PRESS CONFERENCE MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF WWII START

PM240921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Lessons of History"]

[Text] The treacherous attack by fascist hordes and 4 and 1/2 decades ago drastically changed the life of the Land of the Soviets. The Soviet people rose like a monolithic wall in their sacred struggle against the aggressor and their international feat saved mankind from Hitler's slavery. This was stated at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held 19 June at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center. It was held in connection with the 45th anniversary of the beginning of the Great Patriotic War.

The opening speech by Lieutenant General P.A. Zhilin, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Military History Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the speeches by other participants in the press conference noted that German fascism -- the strike force of international imperialism -- had set itself the aim of destroying the first socialist state in the world when it attacked the USSR.

A total of 1,418 days separated 22 June 1941 from the victory won by the Soviet people at a high price. This victory had worldwide historic significance -- it brought about a rapid upsurge in the revolutionary movement and created favorable possibilities for the emergence of the world socialist system.

The chief lesson of the Great Patriotic War is that it is essential to rebuff any aggressive pretensions decisively and in good time and fight against war before it begins. This is particularly topical now, when international imperialism headed by the United States is basing its foreign policy on military strength and attempting to gain superiority over the socialist countries. The USSR and its allies counter this with their own consistent foreign policy course and constructive peace initiatives aimed at the total elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere and the formation of a comprehensive international security system.

DUBININ PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO REAGAN

LD240500 Moscow TASS in English 0359 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 24 TASS -- Yu. V. Dubinin, who has been appointed to the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to the United States, presented his credentials to U.S. President R. Reagan on June 23. The U.S. President and the Soviet ambassador had a conversation.

BOVIN CONDEMNS INTENTIONS TO HOLD SUMMIT

PM231945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Political Observer A. Bovin article: "Beyond Mars"]

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST recently cited a curious observation by Paul Brown, head of the arms control program at Livermore Laboratory (one of the U.S. laboratories where nuclear weapons are developed and improved). Brown, as is the rule for those Americans who, under the current President, are engaged in "arms control," is against such control. Understandably he is also against an accord on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. As a specialist, Brown knows that existing apparatus makes it possible to precisely establish possible violations of such an accord. But this is on Earth. But who and what is there to prevent the Soviet Union from taking testing in "deep space"? No one and nothing. Therefore, Brown thinks, the cunning Russians "can conduct tests in space beyond Mars and in this event we would have to fly there in order to determine the yield of the explosion." Getting into space "beyond Mars" is no easy matter. Consequently it is better to leave everything as it is and not ban tests but continue them. Here, on Earth, of course... Exquisite logic. If it is made the foundation of U.S. stances, it is perfectly possible to imagine the following turn of events. Let us suppose that in the desire to reach an agreement on strategic arms limitation, we were to agree on any form of monitoring [kontrol]. Let the Americans set just 10 monitors on each of our missiles. The answer is not difficult to foresee. "No," they will tell us once again. "No," because who knows if those Russians have not already deployed their missiles on Pluto or, what is considerably closer and easier, on Uranus.

Let us be serious. If we come back to Earth from space, it is impossible to get rid of the idea that the U.S. Administration is ready to dream up whatever it likes, and to allude to whatever it sees fit, and to do what it pleases simply to prevent the reapprochement of Soviet and American viewpoints, to make mutual understanding between the USSR and the United States more difficult if only in order to entrench itself in cold war and confrontation more deeply and more thoroughly.

Welcoming R. Reagan's assertiveness and firmness and the toughening of his policy since Geneva 1985, the conservative American organization called the Heritage Foundation compiled a list of glorous -- in its opinion -- deeds performed by the President. .
I shall enumerate them:
The bombing of Libya.
The new requests for appropriations for financing the Nicaraguan "contras."
Aid to Jonas Savimbi, leader of the Angolan rebels.
The granting of Stinger antiaircraft missiles to the Afghan dushmans.
The demand for a sharp cutback in the number of Soviet diplomats accredited at the United Nations.

The refusal to make concessions at the Geneva talks on arms control.
The refusal to introduce a moratorium on nuclear tests.
The statement on SALT I and SALT II.
That is the picture.

Recently, naturally, the attention of the U.S. and world public has been concentrated around the actual refusal of the U.S. President to observe the limitations contained in SALT I and SALT II. The allies are displeased and irritated. Congress is seething. U.S. journalists are writing about the "total isolation" of the President and are calling his decisions "absurd."

In order to stifle the critical voices if only to some degree, and to remove the sensation of the patent provocativeness and unconstructiveness of his policy, the President, speaking last week at Glassboro, called for people to act for the sake of peace and spoke with emphasis about a desire to reach agreement with the Soviet Union and to embark on a radical reduction of armaments, and so on and so forth. This hypocritical collection is well known to us. We have heard it in various versions and in different combinations. But it is preferable to take as a reference point not words, even pleasant ones. It is preferable to orient oneself toward deeds. But as far as deeds are concerned, they are enumerated above. If each of them is taken separately, in isolation, one could say that the President was mistaken, gave way to emotion, and overestimated America's potential. Anything can happen... However, taken as a whole, the list, which was conscientiously compiled by the President's friends, leaves no room for such arguments. We have before us a well thought-out political line. A line toward the worsening of Soviet-American relations, spurring on the arms race, and exacerbating international tension. I may be mistaken, but I form the impression that the White House has decided, come what may, to block a new summit meeting. Provided, of course, one does not have in mind a meeting "beyond Mars"....

'TOP PRIORITY' PANEL QUESTIONS U.S. POLICIES

LD231525 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 Jun 86

["Top Priority" program, presented by Pavel Kuznetsov, with Professors Radomir Bodganov and Sergey Plekhanov "of the Moscow-based Institute for United States of America and Canada Studies"]

[Excerpts] [Kuznetsov] First, an observation concerning June. It's a month when mass vacations begin; at the same time it's one of the most politically action-packed months in U.S.-Soviet relations. Well, I think it's due to political timetables rather than sunspots. Here are a few examples. Take June 1973. Our two countries signed an accord concerning the peaceful use of atomic energy and also an agreement to govern Soviet-American negotiations. Or take June of 1979, when the SALT II treaty was signed in Vienna, Austria. There is bitter irony in the fact that 7 years later, in June 1986, the SALT II treaty was pronounced dead by the Reagan administration. So my first question, or rather suggestion, to you, Professor Bogdanov, is that we take stock of the current situation in Soviet-American relations.

[Bogdanov] Well, unfortunately, I have no rosy picture to present to you and to present to our listeners over there. I am afraid that the Soviet-American relations are rolling now to its lowest level. And, you know, I cannot help but to say that June is a month of funerals, you know, very sad funerals and very important funerals. If something is dead you always think who is dead, what is dead, and to my mind not just the SALT II treaty is dead, the whole conception of Soviet-American arms control, the whole conception, the whole (?structure) of Soviet-American relations is dead by the denial of SALT II treaty.

[Kuznetsov] We still have the ABM Treaty.

[Bogdanov] We still have an ABM Treaty, but my suspicion is that the next target for those people taking the upper hand in the White House is just the ABM Treaty, and I am dead sure that that is their strategic design, you know, to kill the last remnants of the Soviet-American structure one by one. Now they killed SALT II, the next target is ABM Treaty. Let me say something of the sort, you may not agree with me, but that's my feeling really that we have witnessed a kind of coup d'etat in the White House. What I mean by that, we were used for so many years of the Reagan administration that we have witnessed some pragmatic people in the administration. Some people in the State Department, they were trying to put on the right rail -- track -- Soviet-American relations, they were trying to do something at least to improve it. Now my impression that the State Department has been taken over finally by those people who wouldn't like to have nothing with [as heard] the Soviet Union. That's my very grim, you know, assessment. Maybe I am wrong, but being a student of this administration for the last 6 years I come to that conclusion. And the SALT treaty failure, you know, how it was done, in what way, just proves to me that a kind of a coup d'etat had happened in the White House.

[Kuznetsov] But according to the latest story by Bernard Gwertzman in THE NEW YORK TIMES, he says that the State Department people still resist and they still disagree on certain things with the administration, with the Pentagon, and still believe that there is room for genuine progress. That's what he said.

[Bogdanov] You know, I wish I could agree with Bernie Gwertzman. I respect him very much as a very high-class journalist and very knowledgeable, very informed one. Maybe he has in mind, you know, the frontline, with very few people left which are not yet killed by high artillery [laughs], and that's what he means. If it is so I agree with him, but I mean that the institution, that the, you know, positive factor in the Soviet-American relations to my mind the State Department ruined.

[Kuznetsov] To back you up on what you said when you painted a rather grim picture of Soviet-American relations, I have two reports. One says that the United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has rejected certain key elements of the new Soviet arms control offer concerning the Strategic Defense Initiative. Mr Weinberger, according to this report, said that he is against any moves that would prevent the United States from refusing to abide by the ABM Treaty. And another report by the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL says that President Reagan has assured Afghan counter-revolutionaries, when they met with the President in the White House, that he would not sign an arms control agreement with Moscow at the expense of their movement. My question to you, Professor Plekhanov, could you respond to these two reports?

[Plekhanov] You know, I think that's a clear reflection of the priorities of foreign policy of the current administration in Washington, because if they consider that building up arms is more important than constraining the arms race, or that it is more important to support terrorist movements trying to overthrow legitimate governments in various parts of the world than to conclude agreements with the Soviet Union, then everything becomes logical. I mean, it's easy to see why we have problems in Soviet-American relations, just a wrong set of priorities. Instead of trying to cool down the passions and to lower the risk of confrontation between East and West, between the Soviet Union and the United States, they are fanning up the flames. They are doing some very dangerous things and I am afraid that these two episodes that you refer to are the two key elements of what is called the Reagan doctrine.

[Kuznetsov] My feeling about the President's pledge to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries not to sign any agreement with Moscow at the expense of their movement is that this report, in my view -- if I'm mistaken, please correct me -- amounts to an admission that Soviet-American relations have been shoved into a very far corner of American politics, shoved far beyond the level of any significance.

[Bogadanov] Yeah, I tend to agree with you and I think you are quite right. A fact is a fact. The Soviet-American relations now are, as I put it already, at such a low level that, you know, the President of the great country can afford to discuss even diplomatic recognition, you know, for the rebels, and tnough his recognition was not accorded but they had discussed it, that's what's the matter. You know, they have seriously discussed it and the President hinted that in case they will get all the, you know, state attributes and the other -- some other -- people will join in recognizing them, then United States will follow. You know, the fact itself that the United States reached such a point when they can just to [as heard] link arms control with Afghan bandits on one side and the Soviet-American relations on the (?far) -- on the other -- side, that's what really proves once again my maybe extreme view about the coup d'etat which had happened in the White House.

[Kuznetsov] Well, in my last edition of "Top Priority" you, Professor Bogdanov, promised to take a look at the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee and especially at its decisions concerning conventional weapons and forces in Europe.

[Kuznetsov] Another point I'd like to make is that when Mikhail Gorbachev advanced his proposal on 15th January to get rid of all nuclear weapons and ban space-strike weapons by the end of this century, some people said that judging by the order of priorities, judging by the way the statement was arranged, the Soviets and their allies don't give too much importance to conventional weapons because they were mentioned as the last thing during the third stage.

[Bogdanov] I am afraid that there is a very convincing logic in our January statement. Why it was focussed on nuclear arms first of all. He focussed on the main danger, the most dangerous part of our Armament. And if you are, you know, clever enough reader you could have noticed not only between lines but some very important paragraphs in this statement connected with conventional arms. By the way, in that statement it was already mentioned that the danger is that some weapons systems, conventional weapons systems, are of the same might now that they may be compared to the tactical nuclear weapons. We have already laid ground for that work. So first we focussed attention on our disarmament plan (?in liquidation) of nuclear arms, then, after some months, Mikhail Gorbachev in Berlin gave some more concrete proposals on conventional arms, then, at the Political Council of Warsaw Treaty in Budapest we have suggested the comprehensive, you know, plan how to deal with conventional arms. If you link all these three things I believe that our listeners may come to the conclusion there is a logic in that.

[Kuznetsov] At the full-scale meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee our leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, has unveiled a set of new Soviet offers in the area of arms control. What are they? This question to you, Professor Plekhanov.

[Plekhanov] What the Soviet Union is offering now, and that offer has been made at the negotiating table already, in Geneva, is that both sides commit themselves not to break out of the ARM Treaty of 1972 for at least 15 years. It is an important holding action because the SDI, the American SDI, is now already very gravely undermining the ABM Treaty, and what we are offering now is that we keep the treaty for at least 15 years and limit the work in the sphere of SDI to just research.

[Kuznetsov] Laboratory research.

[Plekhanov] Laboratory research who... and that's actually the threshold at which the U.S. program is now finding itself. So that would be, of course, a less far-reaching step than simply banning. We have been insisting on a complete ban on all space-strike weapons, but since the United States has now...

[Kuznetsov interrupting] Already adopted.

[Plekhanov resumes] Yeah, it's already reached its level and since it's been very, you know, recalcitrant in its position, what we are now doing is offering a step which could accomodate both sides and could still put a cap on this very dangerous trend. The other one involves cuts in the numbers of strategic offensive weapons. As far as the medium-range offensive missiles are concerned -- offensive forces are concerned -- it could be decided separately and we could have a separate agreement on that. So that's a modification of our position which should provide an opening and a breakthrough, if you will, at the talks in Geneva, so that we could conclude an agreement to the (?effect).

[Kuznetsov] Looking at the numerous Soviet initiatives, one can notice that they are in constant flux, in a constant movement. Some of them are amended, others are dropped, new ones appear. For example, like you said, the issue of medium-range weapons capable of reaching the territory of the other side, including long-range land-based cruise missiles, has been proposed to be dealt with separately from strategic weapons, and we all remember that some time ago we considered Pershing-21 missiles and Tomahawks deployed in Europe as a hefty addition to the American strategic arsenal because of their proximity to our borders, short flight time. You know, Pershings can strike our targets here in this country in 6 to 8 minutes, they have devastating accuracy and a very sufficient (?shields). Could you explain all these modifications in the Soviet position? Some interpret them as a sign of weakness.

[Bogdanov] I would put it like that. First of all it's a sign of creative capabilities of our side. Number two, we are really always in flux. Why? Because we are keeping our fingers on the American position, just trying to study, to understand it, and whereever it is possible just to accommodate. I put this word deliberately, to accommodate Americans, to help them, to help them to come to an agreement with us. Once it leads to real arms control, to arms agreements, it is OK with me.

[Kuznetsov] But at the same time, Professor Plekhanov, our leader has said, and has repeatedly warned, that we would not allow American superiority.

[Plekhanov] We can have a deal with the United States on the basis of equal security and the modification of our position has to do not with offering an edge to the Americans, or granting them an edge, but it has to do with simply moving toward the goal of nuclear disarmament step by step, putting certain things up front on which agreement can be reached in the near future and putting off more difficult elements until a more opportune time.

[Bogdanov] (?Well), I am sorry Sergey, what we are doing now, we always open windows of opportunities for the Americans, that is for them now to take it or not.

[Kuznetsov] Thank you, our time is up. I am Pavel Kuznetsov, your host on "Top Priority", a weekly panel discussion of major world events. Welcome to "Top Priority" a week from now at the same time and on the same wavelength.

U.S. REACTION TO GORBACHEV PLENUM REPORT NOTED

PM230959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 86 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev report: "Main Theme"]

[Text] New York, 18 Jun -- The report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee plenum is one of the main themes in the U.S. press, radio, and television broadcasts. In their dispatches from Moscow, correspondents of leading U.S. newspapers are covering different provisions of the report, highlighting these sections that talk about the Soviet proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and preventing nuclear catastrophe. "Mikhail Gorbachev," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "has announced the new Soviet proposals on arms limitation according to which the Russians agree to reduce the arsenals of strategic armaments if the United States limit its plans for the deployment of weapons in space to research work and agrees to abide by the 1972 ABM Treaty for at least 15 more years."

THE WASHINGTON POST highlights M.S. Gorbachev's point that the Soviet Union has taken new steps to promote the search for mutually acceptable accords at the Geneva talks. If the U.S. side ignores the Soviet initiatives this time too, it will be clear to the whole world that the current U.S. Administration is engaged in an unworthy game in one of the gravest issues on which mankind's future depends.

The news of Moscow's new peace proposals came at a time of emerging confrontation here on important issues of U.S. foreign and military policy. The Pentagon's resumption of nuclear explosions at the Nevada test range and President Reagan's declared intention to begin dismantling existing Soviet-U.S. accords are arousing concern and protest among many people. Representatives of the mass antiwar organizations, politicans, labor union leaders, and prominent religious figures are opposing the course of an unrestrained arms race.

The debate is also flaring up on Capitol Hill. Recently the House Foreign Affairs Committee submitted a resolution urging the President to abide by the SALT II framework. A similar resolution will soon be submitted for a vote to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Joseph Biden, a cosponsor of this document, has stated that U.S. policy has "fallen into the hands of a clique of right-wing radicals who have long been trying to wreck the entire control structure." In the legislator's words, the efforts of those people from the military-industrial complex are seriously harming the interests of the U.S. people themselves. In the very near future there will be a vote on the draft resolution submitted by Representative Patricia Schroeder. It envisages an end to the funding of U.S. underground nuclear tests if the U.S. Administration does not take up the Soviet moratorium.

The USSR's new peace initiatives, as set out at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, are being perceived by sensible Americans as evidence that the people of the world have a real way to prevent war and consolidate international security.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES U.S. TRADE COUNCIL OFFICIALS

LD231808 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Dwayne Orville Andreas, co-chairman of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council, and James Giffen, the council's president. During the exchange of views, the sides considered questions connected with the development of Soviet-American relations, especially in the trade and economic sphere.

Vladislav Malkevich, deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR, took part in the conversation which was held in a business-like and constructive spirit.

SHULTZ ATTENDS ASEAN MEETING TO EXERT U.S. PRESSURE

LD232210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] An annual conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers -- the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- opened today in Manila. This organization includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, and Brunei. As reported from Manila, trade and economic problems and questions of the political situation in the region are at the center of the ministers' attention at the conference. Here is a news commentary by Igor Charikov:

Over the last few years, leaders of the ASEAN member countries have shown an increasingly obvious disappointment, to put it mildly, with the nature of relations between this group and the United States. Practically every time they meet they acknowledge an aggravation of contradictions, principally in the trade and economic sphere, and voice their discontent to the United States and its allies. Bitter words concerning inequality in trade were voiced at the recent meeting in Bali between President Reagan and the leaders of ASEAN member countries, as well as disagreement with Washington on a wide range of foreign policy issues, in particular on the issue of using military force against Libya, was expressed.

In a few words, this is the general situation and general trend in the development of relations between the United States and ASEAN. The White House has been following these processes not without irritation, as the Americans have gotten used to being the senior partner in every partnership; they have gotten used, plainly speaking, to playing the part of a rider, while assigning the horse's job to others. Starting from as long ago as 1967, when ASEAN was formed, the United States has strived to subordinate this group to its military and strategic interests in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. The United States has not given up this hope now, either.

It is not without reason that high-ranking officials from the White House administration, including the President himself, have been making one journey to this region after another trying to incline the leaders of ASEAN member countries to a more close military cooperation. It is exactly with this purpose in mind that the idea of setting up the so-called Pacific community, which may later turn into another military bloc headed by the United States, is being vigorously propagandized.

Secretary of State Shultz is attending the current session in Manila. This very fact shows that Washington is making another effort to obtain consent from ASEAN member countries to the military union. The press of countries in the region has more and more often carried material with alarming conclusions. U.S. strategists are actively involving ASEAN in the orbit of their neoglobalist policies by using the levers of political, economic and psychological pressure. To ease tension in Southeast Asia and to solve problems is possible only by establishing and expanding all-around cooperation in the atmosphere of peace and security. The USSR has suggested this way as an alternative to the militarization of the region.

Further Report

LD2011524 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 20 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has left for a tour of Southeast Asis in the course of which he will participate in the annual meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers due to take place in Manila. That meeting will also be attended by the leaders of the foreigh policy establishments of Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and representatives of the European Economic Community.

According to press reports, the secretary of state is going to discuss military and political cooperation between the USA and the ASEAN countries and also to press for their support for the U.S. policy of "new globalism" in that part of the world. Much attention will be attached to trade and economic problems, which are of special interest to the ASEAN countries. Observers point out that Washington will again try to bring economic pressure to bear on its partners to secure their compliance in matters of political cooperation. The top item on the agenda here is the American idea of the establishment of a "Pacific community," which is to exercise the functions of a military and political alliance in Southeast Asis. This agenda for Shultz's talks in the Philippine capital testifies to the U.S. desire to expand its influence in Southeast Asis and the Pacific and energetically to meddle in the affairs of the region.

The program of the secretary's visit also includes a call at the Republic of Belau, on which Washington imposed "free association with the USA" contrary to U.N. resolutions and the interests of that trust territory.

U. S. REJECTS NICARAGUA DRAFT TREATY ON NORMALIZATION

LD232306 Moscow TASS in English 2258 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yurity Shvets reports:

The White House has categorically rejected the Nicaragua-suggested draft treaty on the normalisation of the situation of the situation in Central America. Thereby the U.S. Administration has once again shown its endeavours to tackle the region's problems not at the negotiating table but through stepping up military aid to 'contra' forces. On the eve of Wednesday's voting in the House of Representatives on the question of additional appropriations for those purposes, President Reagan decided personally to address the lawmakers to put additional pressure on them. However, House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, taking into account the mounting discontent among many a congressman over the administration's policy with regard to Nicaragua, has denied Reagan's request to address the chamber.

WHITE HOUSE SEEKS TO 'THWART' CONTADORA PROCESS

LD232052 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- By TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavsky

The U.S. Administration is seeking to thwart the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement in Central America while laying the blame on the Nicaraguan Government.

Nicaragua, as is known, has expressed its readiness to sign the Conradora Group-drafted "peace act".

White House spokesman Edward Djerejian, speaking about the Nicaraguan Government's decision, dismissed Nicaragua's step as a propaganda gesture.

The White House's attack at Nicaragua is quite explicable. The "peace act" does not suit official Washington because it contains clauses calling on the U.S. to stop military exercises in the region and terrorist acts against Nicaragua.

Compliance with these provisions would considerably ease tensions in the region and improve the situation on the whole.

The U. S. Administration, however, in banking on raw force, is not going to agree to a peaceful settlement of the Central American conflict. That is why the White House is exerting pressure on its allies in the region, including Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica, so that they draft their own document that would endorse the American military presence.

Use is being made of the slanderous allegations about "growing Soviet military shipments to Nicaragua" and about "communist expansion" in the region.

The aim of that is to press U.S. Congress into allocating millions of more dollars for Nicaraguan contras with the help of which the White House is seeking to oust the Sandinista Government.

The U.S. aggressive policy in Central America is drawing resolute condemnation. The participants in the 17th Socialist International Congress in Lima, Peru, seconded a resolution denouncing the economic blockade of the independent and sovereign Nicaragua and Washington's support for the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries.

Ending U. S. interference in the internal affairs of the Central American countries is the only way towards a peaceful settlement of the situation in that volatile region.

PORTYAKOV VIEWS PRC 5-YEAR PLAN, ECONOMIC REFORMS

PM181023 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25, Jun 86 (Signed to Press 12 Jun 86) p 23

["Review" by V. Portyakov, chief of section at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute for the Economy of the World Socialist System: "China's Economy in the Eighties"]

[Text] The first half of the eighties was distinguished by the substantial changes it brought to economic life in the PRC. These changes were caused by the need for an immediate solution to the contradictions and difficulties which had accumulated previously in the national economy, the task of overcoming the lagging behind the world's industrially developed states, and the course of ensuring sociopolitical stability in the Chinese society.

China's economic problems were examined at the fourth session of the PRC National People's Congress of the Sixth Convocation. It summed up the results of the fulfillment of the 6th 5-Year Plan for China's Economic and Social Development (1981-1985), examined and adopted the 7th 5-Year Plan, and determined the stages, priorities, and sequence of the further implementation of economic reform in the PRC. It also adopted the State Plan and Budget for 1986 and approved a number of legislative acts, including the PRC law on enterprises based on capital from abroad.

The results of China's socioeconomic development during the 6th 5-Year Plan period are positively assessed in the country. The development of China's national economy and the buildup of its economic potential have been accelerated. This was helped by the switch toward a more sober economic policy that occurred after the voluntarist distortions of the "Cultural Revolution," the expansion of the economic management rights of state and cooperative enterprises and of low-level producers, the galvanization of the country's foreign economic ties, and the intensive endorsement of new forms of economic organization and management.

Following the sharp fall or stagnation in a number of previous 5-year plan periods, during the last 5-year plan period the average annual growth rate of the country's national income was 9.8 percent, that of gross industrial output 12 percent, and that of agriculture 8.1 percent. About 500 major and medium capital construction projects were commissioned. The living standards of the country's population have risen and there has been an increased production of foodstuffs and consumer durables. Last year the deficit in the PRC state budget was eliminated for the first time since 1978. The country's foreign trade turnover increased from $37.8 billion in 1980 to $69.7 billion in 1985. The session noted that a sum of $10.3 billion of foreign investment was utilized during the 5-year plan period, including $5.3 billion of direct investment by foreign firms.

At the same time, quite a few shortcomings and bottlenecks still remain in the Chinese economy. They include poor quality of output, low economic efficiency, and recurrences of disproportionate pursuit of higher growth rates and expansion of the scale of capital construction to the detriment of improved structure of production and with no consideration for society's financial and material potential. Much more work over a long period of time, and mainly constant work, is necessary to eliminate these and other shortcomings, the session emphasized.

The solution of these problems is one of the country's paramount tasks for the 7th 5-Year Plan period (1986-1990). The plan channels China's economy toward the achievement of balanced development, an improved structure of production, more active utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, and enhanced production quality and economic efficiency.

The attainment of these goals will demand the mobilization of all financial and material resources of the Chinese society and an active investment policy.

Expenditure on new building and on the retooling of existing enterprises in the state sector is planned to increase by 70 percent in comparison with the 6th 5-Year Plan period and will reach almost 900 billion yuan. Building and reconstruction work will be carried out at 925 major and medium projects (350 new ones and 575 carried over from the 6th 5-Year Plan period), 450 of which are due to be commissioned.

Reconstruction and building will be partially carried out with assistance from other countries, including the Soviet Union. For example, the 10 July 1985 agreement between the USSR and PRC Governments provides for the Soviet side's participation in the building of 7 new industrial and transport projects and the reconstruction of 17 existing ones in China.

Capital investment by collective enterprises and organizations will amount to 160 billion yuan, and investment by individual industralists and traders to 240 billion yuan.

The following increases are planned for 1990 in comparison with 1985: coal extraction from 850 and 1,000 million metric tons, petroleum extraction from 125 to 150 million metric tons, electricity generation from 407 to 550 billion kilowatt-hours, rolled steel production from 36.8 to 44-46.5 million metric tons, cement production from 142 to 180 million metric tons, and motor vehicles output from 439,000 to 560,000 units.

The average annual production of grain crops (including pulses, sweet potatoes, and potatoes reckoned in terms of grain on the basis of a ratio of 5:1) is planned to increase to 415 million metric tons against 370 million metric tons in the 6th 5-Year Plan period. Meat production is due to increase by 20 percent by 1990. The average annual growth of peasants' money incomes is planned at 7.1 percent, and of workers' and employees' wages at 4 percent.

The PRC's foreign trade turnover is planned to reach $83 billion in 1990. The excess of imports over exports will be maintained.

Questions of reform occupy an important place in China's economic life. The key avenues of reform include the implementation of the principle of expanding the economic independence of enterprises, the introduction of an interactive system of the commodity, funds (money), and equipment markets, and the creation of a new, efficient system of macroeconomic regulations that would rely mainly on economic management levers. At the same time, people in China are now becoming more aware of the exceptional complexity of the reform's implementation. This is why the task set for the 7th 5-Year Plan period is "to create only the basic structure of a new economic management system."

The tactics and sequence for the implementation of the reform in the next few years have been determined with due consideration for the practice of transformationsin 1985, which did not yield positive results in everything. Work will be done in 1986 to "consolidate, assimilate, supplement, and improve" the already partially introduced measures, including measures in the sphere of prices and wages. At the same time, work has started on the elaboration of a draft for the more dynamic implementation of the reform in 1987-1988.

The country has recently emphasized the fundamental difference between the "specifically Chinese economic management system" and the "capitalist models" and the socialist nature of the transformations taking place in the country.

On the whole, China's national economy has been given serious and responsible tasks for the 7th 5-Year Plan period. At the same time, the accumulated experience and the substantiation of the current 5-year plan in itself -- it was under elaboration for more than 3 years -- will enable the country, as the session emphasized, to look more confidently toward the future.

PRC DAILY REPORTS ON GORBACHEV REPORT

LD230616 Moscow Domestic Service in Russia 0400 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The results of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorgachev are, as before, arousing great interest abroad. The paper CHINA DAILY, which is published in Beijing, sets out the foreign policy section of the Soviet leader's report. The paper singles out his utterances to the effect that if the American side ignores our initiatives, this time too it will become evident that the present U. S. Administration is playing an unworthy game with the very serious question on which the future of humanity depends.

PRC WOMEN'S FEDERATION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

PM231019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A delegation of the all-China Women's Federation, which has been in our country at the invitation of the Committee of Soviet Women, has completed its visit to the USSR.

The delegation was received by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities. Conversations were held with V.V. Tereshkova, chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women, and deputy chairmen of the Latvian SSR and Moldavian SSR Councils of Ministers.

5-YEAR USSR-MONGOLIA COOPERATION PLAN SET OUT

LD23115 Ulaanbaatar in Russian to the USSR 1000 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Mongolian-Soviet Cooperation in the New 5-Year Plan Period"]

[Text] Successful implementation of the tasks of the economic and social development of our country ensuing from the guidelines of our party depends on the further expansion of comprehensive cooperation and the deepening of processes of integration with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. It must be noted that the Mongolian-Soviet economic and scientific and technical cooperation promotes to a decisive degree the acceleration of the pace of development and increase in economic efficiency of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] and that it now has entered a new stage of its dynamic development. The next 5-year period of our joint work on further raising the economic and scientific and technical potential of our countries has begun.

Based on what has been achieved, efforts are focusing today on putting into practice the course toward further deepening and increasing the efficiency of Mongolian-Soviet mutual interaction in all fields of our cooperation, in the first place the economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR for the period up to the year 2000. This program opens broad prospects for dynamic development of beneficial cooperation between our countries. In the new 5-year plan period, the volume of economic and technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR will increase approximately 1.2 times. Particular attention will be directed to the development of joint production enterprises, rebuilding, expansion and modernization of operating installations as well as the concentration of forces and funds for the completion of building the installations that are already under way.

In the fields of agriculture and the foodstuff industry, primary attention will be devoted to strengthening the material and technical basis of these branches. Special emphasis will be placed on a specific agricultural development program and an improvement of food stuff supply to the MPR population for the period up to the year 2000.

Further development of the MPR power system and of its fuel base by expansion and modernization of operating enterprises and building of new ones has been mapped out. It has been envisaged to increase the set capacities of thermal power stations by 50 percent, in particular to expand the TETS [thermal electric power station] No. 4 in the town of Ulaanbaatar, to put into operation the thermal power station in the town of Erdenet, and to start building a new big power station in Baga Nuur.

Building of LEPS has been set forth. A further increase in the capacity of the opencast coal mine in Baga Nuur and the implementation of a complex of urgent measures for developing new coal deposits has also been set forth. In the course of this 5-year plan period, a relatively young branch of Monogolian industry. It is envisaged that our countries will cooperate in building a number of small repair enterprises, primarily of a works for overhauling tractors and agricultural machines.

In the fields of the building material industry, cooperation will be carried out in expanding the works for production of lime-and-sand bricks and keramzit in the town of Tarham and in the creation and commissioning of workshops for production of ferroconcrete products in the towns of Ulaanbaatar and Tarham, of a keramzit unit in Hotol and of a brick works in the Govialtay Aymag. An arrangement has been achieved on beginning expansion of the (?construction) material combine in the town of Ulaanbaatar and building a brick works in the Ubs Aymag.

A wide program for developing branches of the non-production sphere and of expansion of social programs has been agreed on. In particular, with the aid of the Soviet Union, residential buildings on an area of more than 1 million square meters, cultural and domestic facilities, educational establishments, and hospitals will be built. In the new 5-year plan period, the trade turnover between our countries will increase by more than 20 percent.

As for Mongolian exports, the share of products of the ore industry and of ready-made products of light industry will increase. Tight linking of economic policy, ensuring of complexity, regularity and continuity, persistent increase in efficiency -- these will determine the new character of Mongolian-Soviet economic cooperation. There is no doubt that the implementation of our cooperration program will serve the further development of the material and technical basis of socialism in the MPR and for strengthening fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

DPRK AIR FORCE POLITICAL PERSONNEL END VISIT

PM161505 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jun 86 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed Report: "Korean Political Workers in the USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers from the Korean People's Army [KPA] Air Force headed by Major General Chon Kyu-ham, chief of the KPA Air Force Political Department, visited the Soviet Union in the period 4 through 12 June this year.

The delegation was received by Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The KPA political workers were also received by Marshall of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, and Colonel General of Aviation L.L. Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate.

The meetings were attended by Major General Kim Hak-san, military, naval, and air force attache at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR.

The Koreans familiarized themselves at the Air Force Political Directorate and in the Central Asian Military District with experience of party political work and with political organs' activity in carrying out 27th CPSU Congress decisions. The guests visited the Yu. A. Gagarin Air Force Academy, the Cosmonaut Training Center, and places of revolutionary and combat glory in the city of Moscow and the capitals of Kazakhstan and Kirghizia.

The delegation has left for home.

TOKYO SUMMIT HAS 'NEGATIVE INFLUENCE' ON JAPAN

OW200943 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Kryukov commentary]

[Excerpts] Nearly 1 and 1/2 months have elapsed since leaders of seven advanced capitalist countries met in Tokyo in May. The decisions made at the Tokyo summit continue to affect the international situation and the situation in Japan.

In this connection Moscow Radio commentator Kryukov comments:

Regrettably, the summit decisions have had a bad influence. As everyone knows, the results of the summit disappointed Japanese business circles because Japan failed to attain its goals of coordinating the foreign exchange issue. More and more Japanese experts believe that the Japanese economy will plunge into complete recession in a few months. They think that the damage done to the Japanese economy by the sharp yen rise will be greater than that during the energy crises.

The yen appreciation has also raised a plethora of complicated problems for large companies. For instance, a total of 1,569 companies went bankrupt last April, and 72 of them were large companies. This represents the highest figure since the war. It is none other than the yen rise that is responsible for this grave situation; it is also reducing the competitiveness of Japanese merchandise in world markets. The majority of bankrupt enterprises depended on exports.

It is clear that the bankruptcies hurt not only the entrepreneurs but also employees. However, this is not the only damage to ordinary workers in Japan brought by the yen rise. Japanese capitalists are considering moving some of their productive faciltites out of the country as a means of coping with the high value of the yen. This will aggravate the employment situation in Japan and increase the number of jobless people. There are currently 1.6 million unemployed people in Japan.

The damage caused by the yen rise is certain to affect the future as well. YOMIURI SHIMBUN, commenting on the results of the Tokyo summit, said Japan has paid a high price for Western solidarity. Commentators note that Japan made too many concessions to the United States on the so-called antiterrorist issue in the hope that the Western nations would respect Japan's desire in the economic sector. However, Japan's expectations were betrayed.

The United States obtained the consent of Japan and other allies to exercise armed forces in dealing with all situations. The port call in Japan by the battleship New Jersey scheduled for this summer is an unprecedented act. The battleship, equipped with Tomahawk nuclear missiles, will conduct exercises in waters off the Soviet coast.

The Tokyo summit adopted a dnagerous decision on the production of binary chemical weapons and their subsequent deployment in Western Europe. This action by the United States has further aggravated the international situation.

Although it is only 1 and 1/2 months since the Tokyo summit, its negative influence has already become fully known. Looking back, one clearly realizes the futility of the attempt to use mankind's global problems as objects for political bargaining. Such attempts will only impede the relaxation of international tensions.

KORNIYENKO, CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVE IN KABUL

LD231446 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Kabul, June 23 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by G.M. Korniyenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Kabul today.

The delegation will attend the celebrations marking the opening of a new building of the Institute for Social Sciences at the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Received by Officials

LD231935 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpts] A CPSU delegation led by Korniyenko arrived in Kabul today. Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, today received the CPSU Central Committee delegation and held talks which were conducted in a friendly and sincere atmosphere.

On the same day, the CPSU delegation was received by Karmal, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council; and by Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

The delegation also met with Dost, DRA minister of foreign affairs.

NAJIBULLAH GIVES INTERVIEW TO WESTERN MEDIA

LD202112 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Ottawa June 20 TASS -- Giving an interview to THE GLOBE AND MAIL and some other Western mass media, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Najibullah, accused the Reagan administration of "state-sponsored terrorism." He said that the Reagan administration is providing advanced rocketry to Afghan counterrevolutionaries who are aiming them at Afghan civilians.

"The war will continue until the aggression and interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan ends," he said. According to him, while the Afghan Army is being upgraded, the war effort by the internationally supported counterrevolutionaries will abate. Many Afghans who left the country under the influence of hostile propaganda are returing home and "coming back to the government side."

Najibullah strongly denounced the meeting of the counterrevolutionary ringleaders with President Reagan on June 16 and noted that it was a "political farce."

Because the counterrevolutionaries have no power base inside Afghanistan, the Afghan leader said, "They have to roam around to foreign capitals looking for help." The readiness shown by the United States to provide Stinger-type rockets to the bandits points up the fact that the rebels have lost their human power base, Najibullah stressed.

PROGRESS OF DRA LOCAL ELECTIONS NOTED

PM230710 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 86 Second Edition

[TASS report: "People's Power Growing Stronger"]

[Text] Kabul, 19 June -- The second stage of elections to local organs of state power and government is successfully continuing in the DRA. Elections have begun in Paktia and Takhar Provinces, and also in Parvan. According to press reports, local councils or jirgas have already been formed in Khost District and Lajah Mangal region, and in the cities of Talukan and Charikar.

AFGHAN NEWS CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

LD2232054 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Kabul June 23 TASS -- A press conference for local and foreign journalists was held in the Afghan capitol today. The newsmen were informed about new facts concerning the intervention of the West and regional reactionary forces in the internal affairs of the Deomocratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The main speaker at the press conference was Sayyed Ahmad Shah who had returned to Afghanistan not so long ago.

Sayyed Ahmad Shah used to be a member of the Executive Committee of the counter-revolutionary group, Harakat-e Enqelabi Eslami Afghanistan, and acting editor of the anti-Afghan newspaper RAHE HAGG and the magazine of the same name. Both are published in Tehran.

Sayyed Ahmad Shah told newsmen that in the past three years the West had allocated five million dollars for hostile propaganda against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Personnel for counter-revolutionary propaganda work is trained in Varsak, Pakistan, with the help of foreign instructors. Western secret services, first of all the U.S. CIA, are the pace setters in the propaganda effort.

The speaker said that anti-Afghan "periodicals" were telling mountains of lies about Democratic Afghanistan, carrying inciting slogans and calls, and distorting real situation in the country deliberately and grossly.

Those Afghans who went abroad under the influence of hostile propaganda, Sayyed Ahmad Shah went on, drag out a miserable life. They are threatened and blackmailed into participating in actions against Afghanistan, pushed onto the road of crime and subjected to extortion.

Not infrequently those who wish to return home are simply murdered, he said.

TRUD CITES BAKHTAR ON IRAN'S ANTI-AFGHAN ROLE

PM171531 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Jun 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Hypocriticial Position"]

[Text] Kabul, 14 Jun -- After the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, international imperialism and regional reaction set themselves the goal of destroying the people's power in our country, the BAKHTAR news agency says in a commentary. Here certain regimes, first and foremost the Iranian regime, deny their participation in the undeclared war against the DRA. However, BAKHTAR points out, documents, reliable facts, and eyewitness accounts eloquently refute these assertions.

Under cover of the slogans of the "defense of Islam," the "defense of the Muslim world," and the "spread of the Islamic revolution," Iranian ruling circles seek to create all kinds of obstacles in our people's path to happiness and prosperity, the agency observes. Interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs is carried out by various methods, including the holding of so-called "seminars" and "meetings," "cordial meetings" with counterrevolutionary ringleaders who are called "fighters for the faith," and the granting of military, financial, and other aid to the anti-Afghan bandits.

Recently the Iranian authorities organized the so-called "second assembly of the international liberation Islamic movement," the agency goes on. Taking part in the "assembly," which was also attended by certain ringleaders of Afghan counterrevolutionaries, were representatives of the Iranian Government and the Majlis (parliament). The Iranian press widely publicized this gathering. The renegades taking part in the "assembly" were granted the right to speak on behalf of the Afghan people and to discuss its destiny.

DEMICHEV, FEDOSEYEV HONOR INDIAN SCHOLAR

PM240857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In Honor of Jubilee"]

[Text] The name of the great son of the Indian people, Rabindranath Tagore, is dear to the whole of progressive mankind. He was a great friend of the Land of the Soviets, which he visited in 1930. What Tagore saw struck him as a wonder. It was this that he spoke of in Moscow with emotion when, concluding his visit, he addressed the Hall of Columns in the House of Unions. And it is here that a ceremonial session was held 13 June, dedicated to the 125th anniversary of the birth of the author of the famous "Letters on Russia."

The presidium included P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, prominent figures of science and culture, representatives of the Moscow public, and Indian scientists and writers.

The introductory speech was delivered by Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, chairman of the jubilee commission and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The speaker was Ye. P. Chelyshev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet people for their respect for Tagore's memory was expressed by the Indian charge d'affaires in the USSR (Ch.V. Ranganatkhan), attache at the Bangladeshi Embassy to the USSR (A.F.M.N. Alam), and secretary of the Indian Academy of Literature (Indernat Choudkhuri).

ANNIVERSARY OF KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE'S ARMY MARKED

PM231219 Moscow SKRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Gladunov report: "Defending the Motherland"]

[Excerpts] Exactly 30 years ago -- on 19 June 1951 -- the Cambodian national liberation movement published a Declaration of Independence -- the movement's program -- and announced the creation of revolutionary detachments. They were the forerunners of the present Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA]. 19 June is celebrated as its birthday.

Currently Cambodia's armed forces include the KPRA, the National Guard, and the People's Militia. KPRA formations and units are equipped with modern weapons and military hardware; the personnel train in national training establishments and in the fraternal socialist countries.

The combat skills of Combodian servicemen, who have achieved great successes in combating the counterrevolutionary gangs operating in the Cambodian-Thai border region, are growing.

The stabilization of the situation in the country and the strengthening of the PRK National Armed Forces recently made it possible to carry out the latest withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia.

The party Central Committee report to the 5th Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] states that the Cambodian people's strategic task at this stage of the revolution is to continue to build a new society and gradually move along the road of transition to socialism while reliably defending national independence. The servicemen of the People's Armed Forces, whose ranks include many KPRP members, consider the fulfillment of this task to be their paramount obligation and sacred duty to present and future generations of the reborn country.

Speaking at the 27th CPSU Congress, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Council of State, said: "The successes we have achieved in all spheres of life are inseparable from the strength of the special alliance and solidarity between the three fraternal Indochinese countries and the great assistance and support which the Soviet Union, the other socialist community countries, and friends worldwide give us."

On the KPRA's 35th anniversary Soviet servicemen sincerely wish the Cambodian people and their courageous defenders new achievements for the good of the motherland and in improving the Armed Forces' combat readiness and the country's defense capability.

PHILIPPINE PUBLIC MARCHES AGAINST U.S. BASES

LD190937 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Manila June 19 TASS -- Representatives of the Philippine public started here Wednesday a protest march against the U.S. military presence in the country. Demonstrators are also demanding the closing down of the nuclear power plant built by the U.S. company "Westinghouse" in Bataan Province of the Philippines. A massive rally against the nuclear threat for the Philippines posed by the U.S. military bases was held in Balanga.

The march was organized by a group of anti-war organizations of the Philippines headed by the Coalition for the Nuclear Free Philippines which rallies representatives of students, teachers, trade unions and the catholic church.

ALIYEV, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR LCY CONGRESS

LD241004 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Geydar Aliyev, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., left Moscow for Belgrade today. The delegation will attend the 13th congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) on the invitation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

ZAKOVIC ON LCY PARTY CONGRESS TASKS

PM231326 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Strengthening Unity"]

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jun -- A Yugoslav radio and television interview with V. Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who will attend the 13th LCY Congress due to open 25 June in Belgrade, has been published here.

He said that in the period between congresses, and especially after the adoption of the Central Committee decision to hold a partywide discussion on key problems of the life of the party and country, the LCY has done a great deal to revitalize its activity. The causes of negative phenomena in society have been exposed and ways of resolving difficulties mapped out. The upcoming congress faces the task of showing that the complex problems confronting the country can be resolved only by stepping up active involvement in public affairs, working better, and resolutely combatting difficulties.

The period after the 13th LCY Congress must become a period in which the economic difficulties are gradually overcome and conditions for dynamic and stable development created. To achieve this, V. Zarkovic emphasized, it is necessary above all to strengthen unity.

PRINTS TEXT OF SUPREME SOVIET GREETINGS TO HONECKER

PM240903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium cordially congratulates you on your reelection as chairman of the GDR State Council.

We express confidence that the activity of the State Council headed by you will continue to contribute to the further complete development of the socialist GDR following the course outlined by the 11th SED Congress, to the consolidation of fraternal friendship between our countries and the unity and cohesion of the socialist community states, and to the improvement of their cooperation in all spheres.

We wish you great success in this high state position.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

TEXT OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETINGS TO STOPH

PM240905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

In connection with your reelection as chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers we send you cordial congratulations and wishes for future success in your responsible activity in this position.

We are sure that the vigorous creative activity of the GDR Government to implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress is an important factor for successfully building a developed socialist society in the Republic.

We firmly believe that the fraternal friendship and complete cooperation between the USSR and the GDR will continue to grow stronger for the good of our peoples and in the interests of peace and socialism.

USSR Council of Ministers

SUPREME SOVIET GREETINGS MESSAGE TO ZHIVKOV PRINTED

PM231227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov,

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium cordially congratulates you on your reelection as chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. We sincerely wish you good health and new successes in this high state post in implementing the important tasks set by the 13th BCP Congress.

Your election as chairman of the Bulgarian State Council is an expression of the Bulgarian people's profound trust in the BCP, of its recognition of your services in the cause of socialist building, and of Bulgaria's strengthening international prestige.

We are firmly convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and complete cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria will continue to develop for the good of our peoples in the name of the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

TEXT OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETINGS TO ATANASOV

PM231249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Esteemed Comrade Georgi Atanasov,

The USSR Council of Ministers cordially congratulates you on your reelection to the high post of chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

We wish you great successes in your multifaceted, responsible activity in implementing the broad program of socialist building in fraternal Bulgaria advanced by the 13th BCP Congress.

We are convinced that fruitful interaction between our countries in all spheres of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation will continue to be a sourse of accelerated development of the USSR and Bulgaria and reliably serve the interests of world socialism.

The USSR Council of Ministers

NIKONOV MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL

LD232030 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Nikonov had a meeting today with Szabo, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Hungarian Agricultural Cooperatives Council, who has arrived in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

An exchange of opinions took place on questions of implementing CPSU and MSZMP agrarian policy. The talk passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

YAKOVLEV ATTENDS PZPR PHOTO EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW

LD232027 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Announcer-read report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A photographic exhibition, devoted to the forthcoming 10th PZPR Congress, has opened in the Polish Embassy in Moscow. Comrade Yakovlev, senior CPSU Central Committee personnel, and heads of a number of ministries and departments were present at the opening ceremony.

IZVESTIYA ON PUBLICATION OF ALBANIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA

PM231411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "First Publication"]

[Text] Tirana -- The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT reports that an Albanian encyclopedic dictionary compiled by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Academy of Sciences has been published. This is the first time that such a dictionary has been published in Albania. It contains 5,000 articles and many photographs, maps, and diagrams.

TEXT OF LONG-TERM ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 24 (signed to press 5 Jun 86) pp 19-21

["Text" of the program signed 16 May 1986 in Moscow by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania: "Long-Term Program for Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Romania Over the Period Up to the Year 2000"]

[Text] The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Romania,

guided by the decisions of the congresses of the CPSU and the RCP, as well as by understandings reached during meetings between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the general secretary of the RCP,

in conformity with the principles contained in the Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Romania dated 7 July 1970,

taking as points of departure the decisions of the Summit Economics Conference of CEMA Member Countries and striving to make a contribution to development of mutual cooperation and more intensive socialist economic integration,

guided by the goals of socioeconomic progress and increasing the prosperity of the people,

expressing satisfaction with progress in development and the results of Soviet-Romanian economic and scientific-technical progress, which is an inseparable element of the constructive efforts of the Soviet and Romanian peoples in building a socialist society and communism,

taking into account the economic and scientific-technical potential of the two countries and attributing great importance to the planned expansion and improvement of mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation on a stable long-term basis,

and convinced that comprehensive mutual cooperation and more intensive international division of labor serve the cause of strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and are an important factor in the struggle to strengthen the peace and relieve international tension,

have adopted this Long-Term Program for Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Romania for the Period up to the Year 2000.

Relations between the USSR and Romania are based on the principles of socialist internationalism, respect for state sovereignty, independence, and national interests, nonintervention in internal affairs, full equality, mutual benefit, and comradely mutual assistance.

Cooperation between the USSR and Romania have been dynamic and fruitful in all sectors, which corresponds to the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Romanian peoples and facilitates the successful performance of the tasks of building and improving socialist society.

The close interaction between the CPSU and the RCP, which is characterized by mutual trust and by common views on all the most important issues of the present time, is the determining factor in development of Soviet-Romanian relations.

The USSR and Romania, utilizing the advantages of a planned economy and opportunities for mutual cooperation, have strengthened their economic and scientific-technical potential, have raised the material and cultural level of living of the population, and have created the prerequisites for further economic development on the basis of faster scientific-technical progress and intensification of the national economies of the two countries.

The Long-Term Program for Development of Production Specialization and Industrial Cooperation between the USSR and Romania up to the Year 2000, adopted in 1980, the agreement dated 18 March 1985 on Development of Commerce Between the USSR and Romania Over the Period 1986-1990, and other intergovernmental agreements have great importance to the strengthening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The Soviet Union is Romania's principal economic partner. Soviet deliveries of fuel, raw materials, energy, up-to-date equipment, and materials have been and will be helping to meet a substantial portion of Romania's import needs.

Romanian deliveries of certain industrial products have been contributing to fuller satisfaction of the needs of the petroleum, gas, and other sectors of the USSR economy. Deliveries of consumer goods from Romania have been helping to improve the supply of the USSR's population.

New opportunities for improving economic cooperation between the USSR and Romania and all the fraternal countries have been opened up by the Summit Economic Conference of CEMA Member Countries, which defined the main lines of strategy for economic development and a deepening of the international socialist division of labor.

The Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania are fully resolved to promote cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization and Council for Economic Mutual Assistance and to take an active part in carrying out the decisions of the Summit Economic Conference of CEMA Member Countries and other understandings concerning multilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Soviet-Romanian cooperation actively promotes acceleration of socioeconomic progress, a rise in the level of prosperity of the people, the solution of social problems, and further development of culture, education, and health care in both countries.

This long-term program is directed toward comprehensive development of Soviet-Romanian cooperation and toward carrying on more brisk commodity trade at higher growth rates by deepening production specialization and industrial cooperation on a mutually advantageous and balanced basis and a sizable increase in the relative share of mutual deliveries of products produced under arrangements concerning specialization and industrial cooperation, and also the solution of major national economic problems which are of mutual interest to the two countries.

Cooperation in the Field of Science and Technology

The parties, which attribute paramount importance to acceleration of scientific-technical progress as the decisive factor for intensification of economic development and growth of the productivity of social labor, have agreed as follows for the purposes of deepening and broadening mutual cooperation:

To organize cooperation in the priority directions defined by the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries up to the Year 2000 and the Basic Directions for Long-Term Cooperation Between the USSR and Romania in the Field of Science and Technology up to the Year 2000.

To develop scientific-technical cooperation especially in the sphere of physical production, where real prerequisites exist for further development of specialization and industrial cooperation between the two countries on behalf of a further growth of mutual deliveries of products pertaining to the following basic directions and most important national economic problems which are of mutual interest:

development of the raw-materials and fuel-and-energy base as well as achieving conservation of natural resources and their optimum use, including the following: development of new methods and tools and improvement of existing ones for conducting geophysical operations and geological explorations and for extraction and processing of raw materials from nature; creation of new technologies and refinement of existing ones for highly efficient utilization of raw materials, including raw materials with low content of useful substances, and optimum consumption of the energy carriers which have been used traditionally; increasing the degree of utilization of metal in metallurgical production operations; development of new technologies for the use of low-grade coals, including production of metallurgical coke; development and use for energy purposes of promising sources of atomic energy -- fast-neutron reactors and nuclear fusion; creation of equipment and devices to utilize nontraditional sources of energy -- solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass; creation of new materials and technologies for producing and processing them, including the following: creation and application of new cermet, polymer, and composition materials; creation of new steelmaking technologies and equipment and improvement of existing ones, including steel for nuclear power engineering and special purposes; expansion of scientific-technical cooperation in the field of powder metallurgy in order to organize specialized production and industrial cooperation to meet the needs of both countries; creation of special high-purity materials and substances for nuclear power engineering and the microelectronics industry and development of the technology for producing them; development and broad-scale organization of the production of materials with a lower specific consumption of precious metals to meet the needs of the electrical equipment industry and electronics industry; creation of highly efficient manufacturing processes and equipment in order to expand the assortment of products of the light chemical industry, of fine organic synthesis, to obtain new medical preparations and pigments and additives that will stabilize them;

conversion to electronics and comprehensive automation of the economy by creating up-to-date devices, equipment, and aggregates of machines, including the following: creation and widespread application in the economy of microprocessors, manipulators, industrial robots, and computers on behalf of comprehensive automation of production processes; creation of new fully-automated machine tools, including those with numeric programmed control, flexible adjustable modules, lines, and other highly productive production systems; creation of new units, equipment, and devices for various sectors of the economy which meet the highest world attainments and guarantee a substantial rise of labor productivity and high product quality; creation and organization of the production of new products, assemblies, and units for future standardization of trucks and automobiles and other transportation equipment; creation of new models of tractors and highly productive agricultural machines to be combined with them and self-propelled combines for various agricultural crops;

development and use in the economy of the most important achievements of biotechnology, including the following: development of effective methods of applying genetics in order to create high-yield new varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops and highly productive breeds of animals; improvement of biological methods of combating diseases and pests in agriculture; synthesis of feed proteins; improvement of the nutrient value of foodstuffs and creation of valuable new food resources and additives, proteins above all; use of the most recent achievements of biotechnology for application in industry and health care.

To conduct joint research and development projects in other sectors of the economy as well concerning projects of mutual interest to the two countries.

In the course of carrying out the measures of scientific-technical cooperation to achieve high quality of results from jointly conducted research and development; in the creation and production of machines, equipment, devices, and other technology to pay particular attention to achievement of the highest world indicators.

To develop cooperation further in the field of adopting standards and standardizing products in the process of industrial cooperation. To carry on exchange of scientific-technical information and technical documentation on mutually advantageous terms.

As a rule to conduct scientific-technical cooperation on the basis of agreements, treaties, and contracts as well as other agreed forms of cooperation.

Cooperation in the Area of Physical Production

The parties deem it necessary to concentrate mutual cooperation on the tasks of further intensification of the economy, the all-out effort to raise labor productivity on the basis of acceleration of scientific-technical progress, a strengthening of the material and technical base of production through widespread introduction of up-to-date and highly efficient production processes, machines, equipment, and materials, optimum utilization of productive capacity, conservation of labor and physical resources, improved product quality, and development of efficient export production operations.

The parties will introduce more widely comprehensive cooperation, including research, development, production, sales, and servicing.

Attributing great importance to the future development of cooperation in the field of MACHINEBUILDING, which to a considerable degree determines the pace of development of mutual economic relations, the parties will coordinate production programs in fields that are of mutual interest on behalf of optimum use of the scientific-technical and productive potential, will define the directions for creation of new capacities and for reconstruction and modernization of existing production operations so as to take into account multilateral specialization and industrial cooperation within the framework of CEMA.

The parties attribute particular importance to carrying out measures to raise the technical level and quality of machines and equipment involved in deliveries between them and in domestic industrial cooperation by organizing large-series production, deliveries of parts and assemblies required for the end product, spare parts, and optimum division of production programs to manufacture the various parts of equipment for capital investment projects.

Measures to expand industrial cooperation will be aimed at developing cooperative relations in the production of progressive models of machines, equipment, and devices which are in short supply in order to achieve a high level of automation of production processes and to raise labor productivity.

The parties will be developing mutually advantageous specialization and cooperation in the production of new and modernized models of machines and equipment, including the following:

IN HEAVY AND TRANSPORT MACHINEBUILDING:

in the production of equipment for underground and open-cut working of minerals, ore-dressing equipment, crushing and grinding equipment, metallurgical equipment (including rollers for cold- and hot-rolling mills), equipment for railroad track maintenance and construction, railroad rolling stock, and also on the basis of industrial cooperation in the production of electric and diesel-electric locomotive combinations from Soviet documentation.

The USSR will specialize in the production of pipe-rolling equipment and equipment for open-cut and underground working of minerals, and also on the basis of industrial cooperation -- assemblies for this equipment. Romania will specialize in the production of coke and rolling equipment, specialized freight cars, including mail cars, equipment and an automation system for foundry production in machinebuilding, and also on the basis of industrial cooperation -- assemblies and equipment for open-cut and underground working of minerals;

IN POWER MACHINEBUILDING:

in the production of power engineering equipment, including equipment for nuclear power stations;

IN THE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY:

in the production of electric welding equipment, power transformers, electric motors, low-voltage apparatus, electric drive for machine tools with numeric programmed control and robots, wire and cable, and light sources with higher efficiency.

The USSR will specialize in the production of equipment for electroslag remelting, special wire and cable, large electric motors, semiconductor devices for power use, low-voltage apparatus with high capacity, and alkaline storage batteries.

Romania will specialize in the production of electric motors with capacity up to 100 kw on an agreed list, low-voltage apparatus of small and medium capacity, electric power feed for machine tools with numeric programmed control and robots, and wire and cable;

IN CHEMICAL AND PETROLEUM MACHINEBUILDING:

in the production of drilling equipment, including equipment for operation at low temperatures, oil field and oil-refining equipment, gas-cleaning equipment, chemical equipment and pumps and compressors, and equipment for the pulp and paper industry. Romania will specialize in the production of equipment for drilling oil and gas wells and for extraction of petroleum and gas, including equipment for operation at low temperatures, including drilling rigs with a load capacity up to 400 tons, antiblowout rigs for an operating pressure up to 1,050 kg/cm^2, cementing units, cement mixers, Christmas trees, pumping units, sucker rods, and also certain miscellaneous pieces of equipment for the chemical and petrochemical industries;

IN MACHINE TOOL BUILDING:

in the production of flexible production systems, manipulators, robots, and robotized complexes, including components for them, so as to take into account the multilateral cooperation among the CEMA member countries, automated metalworking lines for motor vehicles and the bearing and aviation industries, tractor and agricultural machinebuilding, machining centers, heavy one-of-a-kind metal-cutting machine tools, machine tools specialized in particular technical jobs, hydropneumatic elements, and high-output metalworking tools;

IN INSTRUMENTMAKING:

in the production of instruments for monitoring and regulating production processes and analytical, electrical-measuring, medical, and other devices;

IN THE MOTOR VEHICLE INDUSTRY:

in the production of automobiles and trucks, large-capacity dump trucks, heating apparatus and other asemblies and parts, including parts and assemblies for dieselization of motor transport in the USSR, production equipment for the motor vehicle industry, and also on the basis of the new measures related to industrial cooperation -- in the production of trolleybuses and buses.

Romania will specialize in the production of production equipment for the motor vehicle industry and on the basis of industrial cooperation -- motor vehicle components (heating apparatus, etc.);

IN TRACTOR AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINEBUILDING:

in the production of tractors, agricultural machines, and equipment, including various harvesting machines, assemblies and units for tractors and agricultural machines;

IN CONSTRUCTION AND ROAD MACHINEBUILDING:

in production of construction and road machines, as well as assemblies and parts for them;

IN MACHINEBUILDING FOR LIGHT INDUSTRY, THE FOOD INDUSTRY, THE PRINTING INDUSTRY, THE TRADE SECTOR, AND THE FOOD SERVICE INDUSTRY:

in the production of equipment for light industry, the food industry, the printing industry, the trade sector, and the food service industry;

IN THE AVIATION INDUSTRY:

in the production of aviation equipment for civilian use, including airplanes, helicopters, aircraft engines, various units and assemblies, as well as production equipment for the aviation industry;

IN SHIPBUILDING:

in the production of ships, other crafts and equipment to be built into ships. The USSR will specialize in the production of ships and hydrofoil boats, crew boats and launches for official agencies. Romania will specialize in the production of timber-and-palletized-cargo carriers, dry-cargo river vessels, seagoing scows, and salvage tugs.

The parties will take steps to further elaborate specialization in the production of large-tonnage marine vessels, ore carriers, tankers, general-purpose dry-cargo vessels and fishing trawlers, and they will also reach mutual agreement on cooperation in the repair of vessels in Romanian shipyards;

IN THE ELECTTRONICS INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY:

in the production of electronic equipment, including vacuum-tube equipment, equipment for the unified system of switching equipment, equipment for transmission of information using fiber optics, and other systems and equipment, as well as equipment for the communications equipment industry, including specialization of the USSR in the production of integrated circuits and semiconductors and specialization of Romania in the production of equipment for the electronics industry, including microelectronics;

IN COMPUTERS:

The USSR will specialize in the production of computer systems with high and very high productivity, processors with varying productivity and peripherals for expansion of computer systems.

Romania will specialize in the production of problem-oriented complexes based on mini (micro) computers for agreed fields of application and peripherals for mini (micro) computers.

The parties are continuing the effort toward further development of specialization and more thorough industrial cooperation in the electrical equipment industry, the electronics industry, and other branches of machinebuilding.

The parties have agreed to carry out measures toward maximum adoption of standards to cover the products produced and to standardize the products of machinebuilding created on the basis of the development of production specialization and industrial cooperation so as to take into account development projects carried out in collaboration with other CEMA member countries.

IN THE CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES cooperation will be directed toward modernization and fuller utilization of existing capacities, toward creation of new capacities and expansion of existing ones for increasing the output of progressive chemical products and for expanding their assortment on the basis of production specialization and industrial cooperation to meet the needs of the economies of the two countries, to increase mutual trade, and to cut back imports of chemical products paid for with convertible currency.

The parties will coordinate capital investments in specific areas that are of mutual interest in order to develop the economic efficiency of production operations in the chemical industries to take into account the opportunities that exist and mutual needs, and also to work out joint measures that will guarantee introduction of waste-free technologies and a substantial increase in the use of secondary raw materials.

To meet the needs of the two countries the parties, jointly with other CEMA member countries, are organizing cooperation in construction of plants in the USSR for the production of catalysts. The efforts of the parties will be directed toward elaborating and expanding the cooperation that has already been built up in production and mutual deliveries of the products of the chemical industry and the petrochemical industry.

The USSR will specialize in the production of chemicals for plant pest and disease control, ammonia, methanol, certain types of rubber, potassium fertilizers, and also other products, including those of the light chemical industry. Measures related to cooperation in the production of freons and in the chemicalization of methane are to be agreed on.

Romania will specialize in the production of chemicals for plant pest and disease control, pigments, paint and varnish ingredients, tire for motor vehicles and tractors, other products of the chemical industry and petrochemical industry, including the manufacturing segments of those industries. The conditions of cooperation in the sector of production of caustic soda in Romania are to be agreed on.

Industrial cooperation will expand in the production of pure and superpure materials for electronics and microelectronics, and electric insulating materials in the high-insulation classes.

In accordance with the decisions of the Summit Economics Conference of CEMA Member Countries concerning the solution of the problem of RAW MATERIALS, FUEL AND ENERGY for all the CEMA member countries the parties feel that more intensive cooperation of the two countries in these sectors is a most important strategic task which can be performed by mobilizing their respective resources and by intensifying their mutually advantageous cooperation.

To that end the parties will carry out an interrelated set of measures aimed first of all at economical and optimum use of energy carriers, raw materials, waste and secondary raw materials, at reduction of the energy-and-materials intensiveness of production by introducing progressive production processes, by using progressive machines and equipment, and by changing the proportional pattern of production and consumption of raw materials and energy carriers.

At the same time the parties will take steps to develop cooperation in production and mutual deliveries of fuel, energy, and raw materials. Mutually acceptable solutions concerning these matters will be worked out so as to take into account the objective economic conditions of the USSR and Romania and also the proportional pattern of production and mutual trade of the two countries. In this connection the USSR will continue to deliver various types of raw material and energy carriers to Romania on the terms and conditions and in the amounts to be determined at the time when national economic plans are coordinated and by the relevant agreements.

On behalf of fuller satisfaction of the needs of the two countries for fuel, energy, and raw materials, the parties will take steps to develop cooperation in the area of production and mutual deliveries.

In order to create the economic conditions that ensure performance of deliveries from the Soviet Union of a number of raw materials and energy carriers to meet the import requirements of Romania, within the framework of the agreed economic policy and in the domain of mutual cooperation, Romania will participate in building and outfitting the relevant projects in the USSR and will also deliver to the USSR the most recent equipment, materials, and other goods.

Romania will continue construction of projects at the Sovetabad natural gas deposit and together with the other CEMA member countries will take part in developing the Yamburg gas deposit, in building the gas pipeline from Yamburg to the western border of the USSR, and also in developing other petroleum and gas deposits within the USSR.

The parties will cooperate in improving methods of extracting petroleum and gas, coal and lignite, in comprehensive automation of mining operations, in carrying out measures toward broad application of compressed and liquified gas as a motor fuel, in developing economical production processes and highly productive equipment facilitating an all-out reduction of specific fuel and energy consumption, especially in metallurgy, the chemical industry, and the production of building materials.

Cooperation in the fuel and power industry will pursue the following directions: improvement of the production processes for producing thermal energy and electric power, improvement of the proportional pattern of energy carriers, construction of nuclear power stations and heating plants, and also intersystem power transmission lines for expanding connections between the power systems of the USSR and Romania.

The parties will also examine opportunities for organizing mutually advantageous cooperation in other fuel-and-raw-materials branches of the industry of the USSR and Romania so as to take into account measures on a multilateral basis within the framework of CEMA.

Cooperation between the two countries will continue in the sector of metallurgy, including the production of ferroalloys.

To meet Romania's needs for ferriferous raw materials the parties will cooperate in maintaining and developing the raw-materials base of enterprises of ferrous metallurgy in the USSR, including the Krivoy Rog Mining and Ore-Dressing Combine for Oxidized Ores. The parties will cooperate in furnishing manganese ore to the economy of the USSR and Romania so as to take into account the measures worked out in the bodies of CEMA.

Jointly with other CEMA member countries Romania will take part in building an aluminum-alumina complex in the USSR in order to better satisfy its needs.

Steps will be taken toward fuller satisfaction of the needs of the economy of the two countries for metallurgical products by developing productive cooperation, through production specialization and industrial cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis in the production of special steels, certain ferrous and nonferrous rolled products, pipe, and other metal products. They will agree on measures to utilize available capacities of Romanian enterprises for processing metals, including aluminum, to produce rolled and drawn products for the USSR.

The parties will take up the various aspects of organizing cooperation in production in Romania of the petroleum grades of pipe and pipe for gas pipelines, steel belting, and welding electrodes.

The parties will develop and elaborate cooperation in production and mutual deliveries of CONSUMER GOODS.

They will cooperate with one another in expanding and strengthening the raw-materials base, in retooling, automating, and mechanizing the respective production operations, in intensifying industrial cooperation and specialization in the production of goods, equipment, component assemblies and parts, spare parts, and certain chemical products for light industry, the woodworking industry, the glass industry, other branches of industry producing consumer goods, and rendering services to the public.

They will agree on measures to utilize the capacities of Romanian light industry on the basis of raw materials delivered from the USSR in order to increase deliveries of consumer goods to the USSR.

Particular attention will be paid to developing scientific-technical cooperation in creating and organizing production of new consumer goods, in improving product quality on the basis of joint development projects and introduction of up-to-date production processes and materials and organizing the production of progressive lines of machines and equipment.

Cooperation in the branches of the AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX will be carried on in the area of agricultural production and the processing and optimum use of raw materials.

The parties will consistently develop industrial cooperation and specialization in the production of fertilizers, chemicals for plant pest and disease control, feed additives, and also machines and equipment for full mechanization of agricultural production, and they will broaden scientific-technical cooperation in the area of developing hybrids of agricultural crops, growing seed, transplants, and nursery stock, creating new lines and breeds of livestock and poultry, and utilizing the gene pools of plants and animals.

Cooperation will broaden in the production of the products of cropping and livestock raising by creating energy-, labor-, and materials-saving progressive production technologies and waste-free technologies for processing and storage of agricultural products and also in the domain of modernization and reconstruction of enterprises of the food branches of industry, refrigeration and storage using up-to-date equipment to automate production processes and evaluation of the quality of raw materials and the finished product.

The parties will develop cooperation in the study, use, and reproduction of fish resources and in development of facilities for industrial-scale raising of fish.

In the TRANSPORTATION sector the parties will continue to carry out measures to improve the steadily growing freight traffic between the USSR and Romania, achieving to that end:

optimum distribution of export and import shipments among the branches of transportation and improvement of the organization of freight shipments;

development of the material-and-technical base of the transportation systems of the USSR and Romania related to carrying freight involved in their mutual trade and in international traffic, including transit traffic;

further improvement of transshipment operations at border points between the USSR and Romania;

development and introduction of new technologies for improvement of the carrying of freight by all branches of transportation and also use of automated systems for control of transportation processes.

The parties will develop cooperation in the field of COMMUNICATIONS, TOURISM, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, AND OTHER SECTORS, which are of mutual interest.

Improving the Mechanism for Cooperation

The parties deem it necessary to constantly develop the mechanism for mutual cooperation, to achieve an improvement of its effectiveness as an important factor for improving international socialist division of labor and for increasing its effectiveness, for timely solution of the problems that have become urgent and for strengthening the motivation for priority development of multilateral and bilateral economic and scientific-technical relations within the framework of the socialist commonwealth.

In accordance with the decisions of the Summit Economic Conference of CEMA Member Countries the parties have agreed to make fuller use of the means available to them for developing cooperation and deepening socialist economic integration. They will do the following to that end:

coordinate economic and scientific-technical policy in areas of economic cooperation which are of mutual interest;

the drafting of subprograms in certain sectors for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, for production specialization, and industrial cooperation over the period up to the year 2000;

coordination of national economic plans for 5-year periods and on certain matters even over a longer period of time, and the work of coordinating plans will moreover be continuous in nature;

development of direct ties between enterprises and organizations of the two countries and creation of joint scientific research, production, and sales associations and enterprises when necessary. To create the conditions indispensable to their activity, the relevant legal, financial, price, and other questions will be resolved;

improvement of the basis for cooperation in treaties, especially the system of long-term treaties and agreements, and tighter discipline in their performance;

active participation of the USSR and Romania in carrying out the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress and other programs for multilateral cooperation of the CEMA member countries, coordinated plans for multilateral integrative measures and multilateral agreements among the CEMA members countries;

support for joint efforts on the markets of third countries.

Central planning authorities and foreign trade authorities of the two countries will exchange information on present-day methods of economic management and planning.

Foreign economic relations between the USSR and Romania will continue in the future to develop on a mutually advantageous and balanced basis. To that end the parties will determine the most effective directions, forms, and conditions of cooperation.

The tasks arising out of this long-term program will be included in the coordinated plan of specific measures to implement it, which will be revised by mutual agreement of the parties.

The obligations of the USSR and Romania related to carrying out this long-term program will be included, subject to the procedure prevailing in each country, in state long-range, 5-year, and annual plans and the plans of ministries, associations, enterprises, and organizations.

The effort to carry out the long-term program and to monitor progress in its fulfillment will be organized by the Soviet-Romanian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which jointly with planning and scientific-technical bodies and ministries of the two countries will bring about when necessary the drafting of new proposals on matters related to further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Romania.

This long-term program takes effect as of the date of its signing and will be operative until 31 December in the year 2000.

PRAVDA ANNOUNCES SHEVARDNADZE UK VISIT

PM231459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On Visit to Great Britain by the USSR Foreign Minister"]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, will make an official visit to Great Britain in mid-July this year at the invitation of the British Government.

SHAKHNAZAROV DEPARTS FOR FRG MARXIST FORUM

PM231257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Departure for the FRG"]

[Text] G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, left Moscow for Frankfurt-am-Main 20 June to attend an international scientific conference organized by the Institute of Marxist Studies on the theme "Socialism Today: Reality, Theoretical Analysis, Prospects."

CONFERENCE HELD WITH FRENCH AIDES ON WORLD ISSUES

PM231559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Reception in Paris"]

[Text] A.L. Adamishin, head of the Soviet delegation here at the UN world conference on sanctions against racist South Africa and USSR deputy foreign minister, has been received by French External Relations Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond.

Certain current international problems were discussed in the light of the recent Soviet initiatives at the Geneva talks, as were the proposals for conventional arms reductions in Europe.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR TALKS IN ATHENS

LD232208 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- Under a plan of ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Greece, a CPSU delegation left Moscow for Athens today. The delegation consists of member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chief of the department of organisational party work of the CPSU Central Committee Ye.Z. Razumov (head of the delegation), second secretary of the Odessa regional committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine N.M. Snigirev and senior official of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee K.A. Shemenkov.

SUPREME COURT CHAIRMAN STUDIES AUSTRIAN COURT

AU181549 Vienna KURIER in German 18 Jun 86 p 3

[H.N. report]

[Text] The Kremlin leadership has promised the Soviet people that it will develop civic rights -- and is viewing Austria as a model.

During a short visit to Vienna, the chairman of the USSR Supreme Court had the Austrian Administrative Court explained to him. It's something that the Soviet Union wants to set up in the near future. In this way the better control of the Soviet authorities -- promised by party chief Gorbachev -- is to become a reality.

In an interview with KURIER, Soviet Supreme Court President Terebilov stated: "In future it will be easier to call our administration to account if it fails. Every Soviet citizen can then call on the courts if he believes that the authorities have violated his rights." The Supreme USSR judge gave as an example the problem of the allocation of apartments. "Whoever is on a waiting list and harbors the justified suspicion that apartments are not allocated in the proper order but on the basis of an obscure priority system, will in future be able to go to the court." Terebilov termed Austrian justice "impressive."

PODKOPAYEV VIEWS COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA

PM231149 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Jun 86 p 3

[A. Podkopayev article: "Course of Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Soviet-Austrian cooperation has a long history and good traditions. It began immediately after the signing in 1955 of the State Treaty on the Restoration of an Independent and Democratic Austria. Since then the mutually advantageous contacts between our countries have been constantly expanding and deepening.

Soviet-Austrian economic relations received a new boost with the adoption in 1981 of the Long-term Program for the Development and Deepening of Economic, Scientific, Technical, and Industrial Cooperation between the USSR and Austria, which was subsequently extended to 1995 and substantially expanded. Plans devote great attention to cooperation in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex.

Soviet-Austrian ties in the sphere of agricultural science and production are extensive and multifaceted. In recent years mutual exchanges of scientific and technical information and agricultural seed samples have been noticeably stepped up. Certain varieties of Austrain spring barley, winter wheat, cauliflower, and plant protection agents have been tested under Soviet conditions.

The third session of the agro-industrial complex working group of the Soviet-Austria Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held recently in Austria.

It was noted at the session that there are good prospects for businesslike cooperation in the agro-industrial complex sphere and first and foremost in spheres such as crop production, plant protection, pedigree stockraising, agricultural machine building, the industrial processing of agricultural products, and foodstuff production. Particular attention will be devoted to the development of new nontraditional forms of cooperation such as production sharing and cooperation on a barter basis.

MELNIKOV COMMENTS ON AUSTRIAN FOREIGN POLICY LINE

PM240857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Igor Melnikov "Commentator's Column": "A Tried and Tested Course"]

[Text] Austrian Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky delivered a government statement at an extraordinary session of the Bundesrat (parliament) in Vienna. It is clear from his statement that the country's foreign policy course, which is defined by the status of permanent neutrality and the State Treaty on the Restoration of an Independent and Democratic Austria, will continue to be pursued consistently.

Naturally, the European aspects of the country's foreign policy are particularly singled out in Vienna. As is known, a meeting is to take place there this fall of the states that took part in the CSCE, a meeting which could help to open a new phase of detente on the continent. Good-neighborliness and dialogue with states that play a decisive role in modern world policy remain the priority task of the Austrian foreign policy course, the head of government said.

The logic of the development of this small country in central Europe, which has chosen a path of mutually advantageous cooperation with other states, really presupposes active participation in international affairs. Austria has the experience. The contribution that it has made and makes, together with other neutral and nonaligned countries, to the highly complex resolution of the problems of disarmament and the strengthening of European and world security is widely known and acknowledged. Here political observers note that the vital interests of Austria itself dictate the continuity and continuation of such efforts.

The Austrian Socialist Party has played and continues to play a notable role in foreign policy. It has been in power for 16 years and has considerable prestige in the Socialist International, especially on disarmament questions. The speeches on this score by its leaders, in particular party chairman F. Sinowatz, are well known. During his meeting at the highest level in Moscow this April, the mutual intention of the USSR and Austria actively to promote the continuation of the all-European Helsinki process was confirmed. The Austrian side noted the constructive nature and peaceful thrust of Soviet initiatives.

A sense of satisfaction springs from the successful development of political, economic, social, and cultural ties between the USSR and Austria. This development is based on the 1955 State Treaty and the status of permanent neutrality of the Austrian Republic. Our two countries' relations are a convincing example of fruitful, peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, an example which could be well used in international practice in our day.

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ TALKS ABOUT VISIT, COOPERATION

PM240901 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No. 23, 16 Jun 86 pp 24-25

[Anatoliy Krasikov article: "Meeting Felipe Gonzalez"]

[Excerpts] On a recent official visit to the U.S.S.R. Felipe Gonzalez, Spanish Premier and General Secretary of the Socialist Workers' Party of Spain (PSOE), found time to meet newsmen.

I had the good fortune to talk to him before his press conference and then again before the delegation was to leave Moscow (regrettably, he did not have time to reply to my written questions).

Now after three and a half years of Socialist government, new parliamentary elections have been scheduled for June 22, and again they are pre-term. Many news analysts think Gonzalez is trying to exploit the opportune situation resulting from the recent successful referendum on NATO membership. Public opinion polls predict an electoral victory for the PSOE. Voters are prepared to forgive the socialists many of their sins, as long as the right never regain power.

At this moment, when the PSOE mandate is to be extended for the next four years, we were understandably more interested in the country's foreign policy. Speaking about the outcome of his Moscow visit and describing prospects for bilateral cooperation, the Spanish premier stressed:

"Spain seeks to promote bilateral ties with the Soviet Union in the commercial, economic, cultural and political spheres. We also want to continue our dialogue over the entire range of international issues and jointly seek ways of enabling us to advance to a more lasting peace. As far as commerce is concerned, you might remember that a representative group of industrialists visited Moscow, and while here we signed a protocol for further bilateral economic and industrial cooperation. A long-term programme is being drafted in this area. Contacts in the fields of culture and sport and between public organizations have taken a stride forward. New areas of cooperation have appeared including environmental protection. We shall continue and expand political dialogue. We have already agreed to put political consultations between our two countries on a more regular basis and cover a broader range of issues of mutual interest."

Felipe Gonzalez said he was highly satisfied with the results of his conversations with Mikhail Gorbachev. It was a wide-ranging and interesting discussion, he said. "We put questions to one another straight from the shoulder, answered them, put more questions, and spoke quite freely and frankly. I think we have profited by this discussion."

Coming as it did shortly after the Socialists changed their earlier stance and sought successfully to continue with NATO membership, the Gonzalez visit to Moscow is regarded by some Spanish politicians as a pre-election stratagem, an attempt to show the electorate that good relations can still be maintained with the U.S.S.R. We noted earlier the reasons for the PSOE'S change of attitude in this matter (see No. 14 for this year). Now we wondered how Gonzalez himself explains this combination of Atlanticism and readiness to cooperate with the Soviet Union and what he thinks today about the provision laid down in the joint communique of the December 1977 Moscow meeting between the delegations have reaffirmed the positions of their respective parties as to the need to bridge the present division of the world into opposed military-political blocs and are against their enlargement."

The premier replied as follows: "It may be that some misinterpret what I say and plan to do, but I would like the bloc policy to be superseded one fine day. While saying this I appreciate the circumstance that Spain is a member of a definite alliance and intends to discharge the commitments this membership entails".

Felipe Gonzalez went on to say that he advocates a reduction in the level of military confrontation throughout the worl in general and in the Mediteranean in particular, to the minimum, with the overall balance of forces maintained.

It follows from what Gonzalez has said -- if we have understood him right -- that what he wants is to remain in NATO and pursue within it a policy of lessening international tensions, getting the opposed military-political alliances disbanded, and having normal relationships established between all states.

The future will show whether or not this approach is realistic.

SPANISH LEFT FORCES SEEK PERMANENT UNITY

PM240805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by B. Kotov and V. Chernyshev: "Spain Before the Elections. Report from Madrid"]

[Excerpts] Parliamentary elections are to be held in Spain Sunday, 22 June. The heat of the election campaign has reached its peak.

To the left of the Socialists in the elections is the "united left" coalition which now incorporates seven parties and organizations. The Spanish Communist Party (PCE) and the Spanish Peoples' Communist Party (PCPE) form the basis. The process of forming an alliance of left-wing forces has been complex. The switching of the parliamentary elections to June, despite the fact that the government earlier maintained that they would be held no earlier than October, forced left-wing organizations into a period of talks and search for points of contact that would make it possible for them to put forward single lists of candidates. Participants in the talks had to force the pace of the process, which did not allow them to bring some other left-wing organizations into the coalition.

"We are striving," F. Palero, member of the PCE Central Committee Executive Committee and Secretariat, said to us, "to ensure that the 'united left' does not simply remain an election coalition. It is a question of strengthening this alliance so that the parliamentary elections are a starting point for us with regard to uniting all left-wing and all democratic forces. Only a strong left-wing opposition can force the Socialists to renounce their policy of concessions in the interests of the right wing. These elections and, in particular, the joint participation in them of two communist parties, must give impetus to seeking ways which will ultimately lead to the formation of a unified, strong communist party in Spain."

J. Serradell, member of the PCPE Central Committee Executive Committee and Secretariat, voiced the hope in a conversation with us that after the elections the PCE and the PCPE, as well as Communists belonging to neither of these parties, will eventually unite.

"Our party," he said, "supported the idea of forming a preelection alliance of the 'united left,' recognizing the need to form a broad movement of left-wing forces in Spain. Having been in power for 4 years, the Socialists have had a wonderful opportunity to implement their 'program of change,' for which 10 million Spaniards voted. However, many points of this program -- in both the international and the domestic sphere -- have remained unfulfilled. This primarily concerns social problems. 'Improving' the economy has in fact meant increased unemployment and greater income for big capital. In these conditions it is essential that a movement develop in Spain which would raise the banner of defending the interests of the working people and the entire population.

"The 'united left,'" J. Serradell continued, "has approved a platform that outlines specific ways of resolving the most acute problems now being encountered by Spain. Forming a coalition of left-wing forces is not a short-term element of policy. It is an urgent necessity dictated by the time and by the situation that has taken shape in the country. Spain needs a strong, united communist party. We hope that the election results will create conditions which will allow Spanish Communists to sit down at the negotiating table and begin the serious discussion of ways of forming a united party -- a discussion that is so essential. It would be unrealistic to regard the 'united left' at present as an alternative power. Our aim is that the Socialists in power heed the voice of the powerful movement standing to their left and pursue a policy which would not be at variance with the hopes of the majority of Spanish people."

SPD LEADER WARNS U.S. ON ADHERENCE TO SALT II

LD221557 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] West Berlin, June 22 TASS -- "If the Social-Democratic Party comes to power in Bonn, it will cancel without delay the agreement with the United States on the involvement of the Federal Republic of Germany in the 'star wars' programme", said Hans Jochen Vogel, chairman of the group of the Social-Democratic party of Germany (SPD) in the Bundestag.

Speaking at the congress of the Social Democratic Party of West Berlin here, he warned Washington against jettisoning adherence to the SALT II treaty and demanded that the Soviet Union's proposals on disarmament be made the subject of serious talks. The United States' refusal to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing is an error of great magnitude, Vogel stressed.

Criticizing the policy of the Bonn Cabinet, he noted that when the current coalition took office it promised to ensure peace by diminishing weapons stockpiles. In reality, however, the arms race continually builds up steam during the rule of the CDU/CSU-FDP coalition.

FRG COMMUNIST LEADER'S DUISBERG SPEECH REPORTED

LD222112 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn June 22 TASS -- The actions of the right-wing circles of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), the circles which seek to bind the country more closely to U.S. economics and politics, not only expose the Federal Republic to the danger of being drawn into a war but also do a serious damage to its industry. This has been stated by Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist party (GCP) in a speech at a conference of the communists -- members of production councils. The conference has come to a close in Duisburg.

Having emphasised that at one with other progressive forces the GCP comes out against Washington's ominous designs aimed at militarising outer space, Herbert Mies pointed out the untenability of the Bonn authorities' attempts to justify the FRG's participation in the realisation of those designs by leading the interests of the national economy. He noted that sponsoring groups against the realisation of the U.S. so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) have been set up at many big enterprises and at research centres of the FRG.

TUNISIAN PREMIER RECEIVES SPIRIDONOV DELEGATION

PM231322 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Received"]

[Text] Tunis, 21 Jun -- Mohamed Mzali, secretary general of the Destourian Socialist Party [PSD] and prime minister of Tunisia, has received the CPSU delegation headed by L.N. Spiridonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief editor of PRAVDA, that is attending the PSD Congress. During a friendly conversation, questions of interparty and interstate ties were discussed.

V.L. Kizichenko, USSR ambassador to Tunisia, was present during the conversation.

JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE WITH PDRY MEETS IN MOSCOW

GF240554 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Meetings of the PDRY-USSR planning subcommittee began in Moscow yesterday. Brother 'Abdallah Sa'id 'Abadan, deputy minister of planning, chaired the PDRY side. The Soviet side was chaired by Comrade Ivan Arbuzov, member of the USSR State Planning Committee. During the meetings, which will continue until 25 June, they will discuss cooperation between the PDRY Planning Ministry and the USSR State Planning Committee and means of developing and strengthening it.

LATVIAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SYRIA

JN231630 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus, 23 Jun (SANA) -- The CPSU's get-acquainted and organizational delegation, led by Comrade Valentin Dmitriyev, candidate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and second secretary of the Communist Party of Latvia [first title as received], arrived here this afternoon on an official visit to Syria. The 1-week visit comes at the invitation of the Ba'th Party's National Command.

ENVOY IN LIBYA AFFIRMS SUPPORT AGAINST AGGRESSION

For Tripoli Domestic coverage of the USSR ambassador's affirmation of support for Libya in its "retaliation to any foreign interference or direct military aggression by U.S. imperialism," see the North Africa Section of the 23 June Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

RYZHKOV MESSAGE ON RSA RELEASED AS OFFICIAL UN DOCUMENT

LD202200 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 20 TASS -- The message of Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to participants in the world conference on sanctions against the racist Republic of South Africa has been released as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council. The Soviet Union believes, the message says, that the explosive situation in the south of Africa needs to be settled politically without delay.

AIDE SPEAKS ON RESULTS OF UN CONFERENCE

PM240937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Unnamed own correspondent interview in Paris with A.L. Adamishin, USSR deputy foreign minister, under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Interview": "Judging Apartheid" -- date unspecified]

[Text] Paris -- The UN world conference on sanctions against racist South Africa, in which more than 130 states and representatives of international, governmental, and nongovernmental organizations participated, has ended at UNESCO headquarters. It was held at the initiative of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement. Your correspondent asked A.L. Adamishin, head of the Soviet delegation and deputy foreign minister, to discuss its results:

"The task of the conference was to reach agreement on the need to impose sanctions against the apartheid regime. This goal of the conference has, I think, been achieved. The final declaration condemned the South African regime, Pretoria's offensive against the Frontline States and its acts of terrorism,and the racist regime's illegal occupation of Namibia. The document calls for an end to apartheid. It should be noted that the conference rostrum and the final document named the Western powers which bear the responsibility for the fact that sanctions have not been imposed against South Africa. The United States, Britain, and certain other European countries have yet to impose serious sanctions against South Africa. The main thing for them is to continue the neocolonial exploitation of Namibia and derive the maximum profit from exploiting South Afirca's natural and human resources. This position undoubtedly cannot go uncriticized and the Western countries headed by the United States found themselves isolated.

"The Soviet position, which is consistent and honest, is aimed at supporting the African states and national liberation movements in their just struggle. It is based on the need to seek ways of eliminating the seat of tension which exists in southern Africa. This position is widely supported by the African states."

FEDOSEYEV ADDRESSES JOINT CONFERENCE WITH AFRICA

LD240925 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- Never before has the problem of human survival, the interdependence, the unbreakable unity of the destinies of all nations and peoples been so acute as today, Academician Petr Fedoseyev, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has pointed out.

He addressed the opening of the second Soviet-African Scientific-Political Conference in the Soviet capital today.

"The Soviet Union and the countries of Africa in the struggle for peace, cooperation and social progress" is the chief subject of the meeting attended by scientists, state and public figures from many African countries, leading Soviet experts on Africa and representatives of several socialist countries.

The conference was convened at a very dangerous and disturbing period in history when imperialism's aggressive circles brought mankind to the last mark that was deciding its future, said Academician Fedoseyev.

"The cause of this situation is imperialism's aspiration to take social revenge on a global scale, above all in the developing countries, including Africa, undermine the sovereignty gained by the peoples, preserve and increase control over the developing world."

The Soviet scholar came out in favour of elaborating effective comprehensive and long-term measures directed at eradicating the underlying causes of Africa's economic crisis.

This was closely linked with ridding international economic relations on the whole of discrimination and arbitrariness on the part of imperialist powers and transnational corporations, introducing the system of economic security and implementing the slogan "disarmament for development."

Fedoseyev observed that the recent special session of the U.N. General Assembly which considered the economic crisis in Africa failed to bring about proper results. Delegations from western countries, first of all the United States, by speculating on the hardships of the African countries, succeeded in making the session adopt a one-sided final document.

Fedoseyev pointed out that the Soviet Union was extending substantial assistance to the African countries in overcoming their difficulties.

Academician Fedoseyev emphasised that it was only by implementing the major foreign policy initiatives, advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on January 25, 1986, and the programme for establishing a comprehensive system of international security, set forth at the 27th CPSU Congress, that considerable means would be released to eliminate the economic backwardness of the African nations.

The Soviet scientist highly assessed the efforts applied by the Organization of African Unity in the struggle against imperialist expansion, for a total eradication of colonialism, racism and apartheid, for strengthening political and economic independence of the African countries, for peace and disarmament, for turning Africa into a zone free from nuclear weapons and foreign military bases, for ending the arms race on the continent.

The basic principles of the USSR's relations with the newly-free countries, Fedoseyev said, remained unchanged. "These are strict respect for their independence and sovereignty, support to the struggle against neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid, for economic independence and social progress.

The past decades show that, despite some differences which sometimes emerge between the Soviet Union and individual African countries in the assessment of certain issues, our countries have been and remain natural partners in the anti-imperialist struggle for peace and social progress, against the imperialist policy of diktat and expansion."

COMMENTARY ON WESTERN SUPPORT TO RSA

MB210985 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1830 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Vladislav Chernukha commentary]

[Text] Both the United States and Britain were instrumental in blocking the UN Security Council resolution condemning South Africa's aggressive violence against Angola. The resolution was specifically directed at the South African Navy's recent bombardment of Namibe, an Angolan seaport, and the subsequent damage to the three merchant vessels owned by the Soviet Union and Cuba. By blocking this resolution, the United States and Britain turned their backs on the entire membership of the UN Security Council and also the entire international community, our news analyst, Vladislav Chernukha, writes.

This was not the first time that these two countries had behaved in this manner. Hardly a month has passed since both the United States and Britain blocked the UN Security Council from approving a resolution that severely criticized South Africa's military incursions into Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Those incursions resulted in the damaged of property and a few people were injured. It is now clear that the continued existence of the apartheid government is dangerous to international peace, as the apartheid government persists in underminding the peace and security of free and independent African states who are neighbors of South Africa. To help remove this threat, it is essential that the apartheid government be destroyed and the oppression of black peoples be done away with, the delegations of different countries represented in the UN Security Council said.

The apartheid regime must go. To achieve this objective, it has been urged that the Pretoria government be ostracized in international relations, including economic, polictical, and military ties. This is what the participants at the UN Conference on sanctions against South Africa in Paris want. They want to end apartheid in South Africa. The United States, Britain, and the FRG are conspicuous by their absence at this Paris conference.

Just recently, the antiapartheid campaign and the protest against needless violence in South Africa surfaced vigorously in the United States and Britain. A White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that nobody should expect any comment from his government. This is hardly surprising. The United States and Britain, as well as many Western countries, do not wish to see any change in the political dispensation of South Africa. The apartheid government, without any doubt, serves and protects these countries' economic, military, and political interests in Southern Africa. That is the reason South Africa has such strong ties with these countries in the financial, trade, and military sectors.

The support that the Western governments give to the apartheid regime gives legitimacy to a gang of bandits and the international support given to South Africa by these countries not only promotes Pretoria's belligerent attitude, but serves their intimate relations very well.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES OUTGOING CUBAN AMBASSADOR

LD231539 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1447 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jun (TASS) -- A meeting took place today between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Lionel Soto Prieto, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the Soviet Union, in connection with his final departure for the motherland.

In a conversation that passed in a spirit of fraternal friendship and cordiality there was mutual expression of deep satisfaction with the fruitful development of cooperation between the USSR and Cuba in all spheres and with their close interaction in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

Emphasis was placed on the common nature of the cardinal foreign policy aims of the higher forums of the fraternal parties in countries of socialism aimed at strengthening peace, eliminating weapons of mass destruction, and creating a system of comprehensive international security. The participants in the conversation noted the importance of the constructive initiatives proposed at the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The two sides resolutely condemned the policy of the U.S. aggressive circles aimed at spiralling the arms race, stepping up tension in a number of regions of the world, and Washington's encroachment on the sovereignty of independent states. In this connection, the solidarity of the Soviet Union and Cuba with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people, who are upholding their legitimate rights, was again expressed, and note was made of the adherence of the peace-loving states to the cause of a just political settlement in Central America and broad support for the efforts of the Latin American countries who are proceeding in that direction.

Eduard Shevardnadze gave a luncheon in honor of Lionel Soto.

Soto Meets Vorotnikov, Demichev

LD231711 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Today Lionel Soto was received by Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The conversation was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Today, Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, handed the Order of Friendship of Peoples over to Soto in the Kremlin. Comrade Demichev cordially congratulated the ambassador for the high award which marks his active work in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Cuba. Soto expressed his profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet state for their high appraisal of his activities.

PCCH LETTER TO CHILEAN ARMY REPORTED

PY232354 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The Army can make a great contribution to the democratization of the country by immediately opening the way for the free participation of the people in the political and social life of the country.

The Army should make a gesture to open the way to institutionalization. The Army would make a great patriotic gesture if it were receptive to the document "Chile Demands" approved by the Civic Assembly, or even if it showed a disposition to do so in the near future.

This statement is contained in a letter the Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh] has sent to General Santiago Sinclair Oyanedar, the deputy chief of staff of the Chilean Army.

The letter, dated 9 June 1986, is also addressed to all members of the Armed Forces with the idea that it may contribute to the achievement of a solution to the crisis affecting the country.

The letter that was sent to Gen Sinclair and the generals says that they are assuming a great responsibility by continuing to accept Pinochet's impositions to use soldiers to indefinitely maintain him in power through force. Referring to the war-like actions against workers, slum dwellers, students, and peaceful demonstrators and to the military occupation of Santiago and the raids on poor districts, the letter says that such actions place the Chilean Army in the same role as the Nazi forces against the civilian population during World War II.

The letter adds that these hateful acts do not honor the Army. It states that the cases of arrested and missing persons; the shooting of people without trial in Calama, La Serena, Copiapo, and Cauquenes; the people murdered in Llanquen, Yumbel, and Mulchen, and the murder of opposition politicians in Chile and abroad also do not honor the Army.

The letter goes on to point out the contradictions between the regime's military expenditures and the current economic crisis affecting the country. The letter asks: Why has this war been unleashed? Was it to defend dirty deals? This war is being financed with fiscal resources. Isn't it the right time for every honest soldier to ask himself why this war is being unleashed?

The letter says that there is a growing protest and rebellion among the majority of the people and that there are going to be even stronger protests. The protests have been designed by the people and no one else, and to deny this is a lie that Pinochet tries to make look like the truth.

The gap that is appearing between the people and the Army has one man responsible for it: Pinochet. This gap was created by Pinochet because he governs against the will of the majority.

The PCCh letter also says that there are 1 million unemployed who live in appalling misery; 250,000 workers receive meager pay from the PEM [Minimum Salary Program] and the POJH [Employment Program for Heads of Households], and over 60 percent of those lucky enough to have a job get salaries under 12,000 pesos per month. Therefore, they have no other choice than to protest.

There are others who also have no other choice than to protest. They are the ones who suffer raids and war-like actions that result in dead and wounded; those who have no other choice than to eat dog meat to survive; those who are homeless; those who are overwhelmed by debt; the unemployed professionals; the businessmen and transporters who are at the doorstep of bankruptcy; the young men who have no future; and the students under repression. They are all going to protest until this situation is changed.

It is only appropriate to ask you and your high command whether the war being waged against the people by order of Pinochet has anything to do with the national character the Army should have, because, Mr General, that is what it is all about, the PCCH letter states.

The PCCh letter emphasizes that Pinochet is following a deadend path by confronting the vast majority of the citizenry.

Expanding on the fringe benefits being received by members of the Armed Forces, the letter asks: Have you asked yourselves whether the huge difference in the treatment given to the people in uniform and that given to the vast majority of the Chilean people is legitimate? The letter then emphasizes that these annoying differences, which are unacceptable, constitute a privilege of which, in turn, you just receive crumbs, because the oligarchy and the transnational companies are the truly privileged ones in the system.

The letter states that if the repressive use of the troops to defend the privileges of a minority continues being accentuated, the legitimate right of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank-and-file soldiers who disagree with this antination-alistic policy to raise their voices and join the vast majority of the Chileans, who are demanding democracy, cannot be ignored.

The letter adds that no one will be able to declare the emergence of forces among the military to oppose all these outrages illegitimate.

It then goes on to state that we, the Communists, are not seeking a confrontation with the Army. We are struggling against the dictatorship of Pinochet, who is using the Armed Forces as a shield to disguise this wickedness and his failure.

The PCCh Central Committee letter says that we would like the Army to change its attitude and accept the holding of a dialogue with 90 percent of the Chileans, who are longing for democracy and are represented by the Civic Assembly.

The letter states that the Army can make a great contribution to the democratization of Chile, immediately giving way to the free participation of all citizens in the poli-tical life of the country and creating conditions for the people to state their opinion on a new political and social system within a period of time not to go beyond this year. The PCCh letter then emphasizes that in order to accomplish this, it is necessary to have Pinochet resign within this period of time.

The letter concludes by stating that it is necessary for the Army to make a gesture to facilitate a way out before it is too late.

The Communists state that the Armed Forces would truly recover their honor and their prestige in the eyes of Chileans if the tyranny is ended, pointing out that the Army would make a great patriotic gesture if it responded to the document "Chile Demands" which has been announced by the Civic Assembly. All Chileans are waiting for this, aren't they?

There is no doubt that we will take another step toward a confrontation for which Pinochet and the Army High Command will be chiefly responsible, concludes the PCCh letter to Gen Santiago Sinclair.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Co-Report on Plan

PM231432 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 86 Morning Edition pp 2, 3

["On the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990. Co-report of the Soviet of the Union Plan and Budget and Other Standing Commissions of the Soviet of the Union" -- delivered by Deputy V.A. Masol, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission, at 18 June Soviet of the Union afternoon session]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The current session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is being held under the direct influence of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which reinforced and enriched the party's present-day course of accelerating our society's development, a course which was initiated by the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. The Soviet state's active peace-loving foreign policy of averting a nuclear war and entirely eliminating nuclear weapons is meeting with broad support among all progressive mankind. Great work under the leadership of party organizations has currently been launched in all labor collectives to implement the directives of the party and the congress.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum discussed and approved the draft 5-year plan and pointed to the need to accelerate restructuring and step up the efforts of all working people in implementing the tasks that have been set.

In accordance with the instructions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet of the Union standing commissions together with Soviet of Nationalities commissions have conducted a preliminary examination of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 presented by the government, and analyzed it on the basis of the decisions of the 27th congress and the directives of the Central Committee Political Report to the party congress.

The commissions came to the conclusion that the plan targets accord with the party's scientifically substantiated strategy of accelerating society's socioeconomic development, carrying out the task of resolutely switching the national economy onto the path of intensification on the basis of scientific and technical progress, steadily increasing the people's prosperity, and maintaining the country's defense capability at the proper level.

In terms of most indicators, the 5-year plan corresponds to the highest level of targets set by the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-90 and in the Period Through the Year 2000. The task of obtaining the entire growth in national income over the 5-year plan without increasing the number of people employed in the material production sphere has been set for the first time.

As a rule, it is envisaged that the growth in plan targets over the 5-year plan years will be uniform in national economic sectors and the union republics. On the whole, the increase in economic growth rates will be ensured in the plan by the preferential development of priority sectors and individual economic regions. Paramount attention will be devoted to complexes such as the machine building, fuel and energy, and agro-industrial complexes. The stepping up of the social aspect of economic development is a characteristic feature of the plan.

The commissions propose that the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-90, which has been submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers, be ratified.

The standing commissions closely examined the state of affairs in all national economic sectors and each union republic economy from the standpoint of the party demands to ensure fundamental breakthroughs in work, to more fully mobilize existing resources and potential, and to bring all reserves into play in order to unconditionally fulfill the outlined plans. The commissions' remarks and recommendations are contained in the conclusions at the deputies' disposal. Permit me to dwell on some of the most important of them.

The plan envisages the solution of a number of large-scale tasks to accelerate scientific and technical progress. Noting this, the standing commissions stress at the same time that the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers must strive more resolutely to improve work in the light of the directives of the CPSU Central Committee conference on the questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

But, unfortunately, the plans for new equipment are still not being fulfilled in many sectors. The efficiency of work to select highly effective inventions and introduce them into production remains low. The shortcomings in practical collaboration between academy, sector, and VUZ science are being eradicated only slowly. Progressive forms of integrating science and production are developing poorly. That is why it is necessary to step up monitoring of the fulfillment of these plans and accelerate the improvement of the planning of scientific and technical progress as an integral part of all the work to profoundly restructure the economic mechanism.

Output quality, as is well known, is a general indicator of the technical level of the development of production and its standards and efficiency. The resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on fundamentally improving output quality defines a wide-ranging program for work in this direction. In order to fulfill it, we must psychologically reorient cadres, ensure objective assessments of the technical standards of manufactured articles, and the fallacious practice of awarding seals of quality unjustifiably, strengthen technological and production discipline, and ensure that ministries and departments resolutely switch to ensuring high-quality output.

For the first time, the state plan includes a comprehensive section on questions of improving the system of running the national economy. Substantial changes have already been initiated in this sphere. But the deputies noted that proper collaboration between agro-industrial complex sectors has not yet been achieved, and departmental barriers are being broken down only slowly. The pressing need to give the new forms new content was also stressed.

The commissions sharply posed the questions of improving the level of economic work, universally spreading genuine financial autonomy, and stepping up the finance and credit system's influence on production and the economic interests of its participants. The execution of these measures should be based on well-conceived plans ensuring that finances are strengthened in all components of the national economy. However, thus far the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical industry, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom], the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and certain other ministries and departments have failed to take the proper measures to step up this work and fulfill the plans for profit and prime cost, and are not showing the proper demandingness toward enterprises under their jurisdiction for instilling order in their economic and financial activity.

Under present-day conditions, it is necessary to fundamentally change the atitude of all management organs and labor collectives to resource saving. Around two-thirds of the additional requirement for the most important types of fuel and raw and other materials should now be met through planned savings of them. The urgent task of the current period is to considerably increase the level of raw material processing, to rapidly achieve the widespread introduction of waste-free and low-waste technologies, and to bring secondary resources as far as possible into economic turnover by making extensive use of the Ukrainian SSR's experience.

The commissions sharply criticized many USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers for their unsatisfactory organization of the work to save material, fuel, and energy resources and to collect and utilize secondary raw materials. A number of ministries, including the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, failed to inform associations and enterprises under their jurisdiction about the targets for saving and reducing resource expenditure norms in the current year. In certain cases these targets were established formalistically and without technical or economic substantiation. For a long time, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry has failed to assimilate the enormous accumulated reserves of valuable raw materials in slag heaps at mining and metallurgical enterprises, while at the same time asking questions about the allocations of funds for building new mines and open cuts entailing large capital expenditure.

The USSR Gossnab has failed to ensure the timely commissioning of capacities for reprocessing old tires and producing recycled wool, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry has failed to reprocess secondary polymer raw materials, and the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry has failed to produce cardboard and paper from waste paper. Ministries and departments still very rarely stipulate the allocation of capital investment for developing capacities for processing secondary raw materials and waste products. A considerable portion of the blame for this lies with the construction ministries, which have failed to ensure the plan for the commissioning of these capacities.

Comrade Deputies! Major measures to accelerate development are envisaged in all national economic complexes, and first and foremost in the machine building complex, which determines the retooling of the national economy. Machine tool building, instrument making, the electronics industry, and computer equipment production will be developed at the highest rates.

At the same time, the results of work this year show that, in reality, the necessary breakthrough is not happening in a number of machine building ministries. The Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building failed to fulfill the plan for the production of most of the most important types of output, and the delivery bans applied to enterprises of the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems because of violations of the demands of standards and technical conditions have doubled. The proportion of premier quality goods fell in machine building as a whole in January-May this year.

The USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Machine Building and Machien Building ministries must take measures to rule out the situation whereby equipment newly assimilated into production turns out to be only as good as or even worse than previous output. For instance, at the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, a new machine tool for stripping bark from timber turned out to be less efficient than the previous model because of serious design defects and 30 percent dearer to boot. Yet this machine tool had twice been certified as being of premier quality. This cost the national economy many millions of cubic meters of commercial lumber in direct losses.

The fact that a considerable amount of machines, equipment, and instruments still only at the planning or pre-production stage are inferior to other types elsewhere is totally impermissible. First and foremost, this concerns the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry. When creating new output machine building, ministries should establish stringent controls right from the planning stage in order to ensure that the technical standards of output are, as a rule, higher than world achievements.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan, the main avenue of ferrous metallurgy development will be the preferential growth in the output of economical and progressive types of metal products. At the same time, the commission sessions pointed to the slow renewal rates of the sector's production apparatus and the inadequate utilization of existing potential for the accelerated resolution of this task.

In line with the Energy Program, the plan envisages improving the structure of the fuel and energy balance. The main growth in resources will be ensured by developing the gas industry and increasing open-cut coal extraction. The commissions proposed that the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry take measures to ensure more uniform growth in coal extraction in comparison with planned levels, and to accelerate growth in the production of coal concentrate, graded coal, and briquets.

It should be stressed the fulfillment of electricity generation plans depends to a considerable extent on the successful development of nuclear power generation. In this period of complex technical systems, it is necessary first and foremost to ensure high reliability in their work. In this regard, the relevant ministries and departments and the USSR Academy of Sciences must learn technical and organizational lessons from the Chernobyl AES accident, where the Soviet people's best qualities, such as cohesion, friendship, and fraternal solidarity, have again been seen in the elimination of its consequences.

In order to achieve the planned increase in oil extraction and increase the comprehensiveness of its refining work, to boost well productivity, to accelerate the technical reequipping of oil industry enterprises, and to assimilate and build up, production of high-efficiency chemical reagents must be stepped up. At the same time, it is necessary to seek more and more new opportunities for making rational use of petroleum products. With this in mind, the USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry must work more actively to switch motor vehicle transportation to gas fuel.

The commissions particularly drew the attention of the ministries and departments to the fact that meeting the needs of the national economy and the population for fuel, electricity, and thermal energy can only be ensured through the unconditional fulfillment of the targets stipulated in the plan for saving these resources. In this regard, the deputies demanded that the relevant administrative organs step up their efforts in this direction and ensure a strict policy of thrift with respect to fuel and energy resources.

The 5-year plan is geared to fulfilling the Food Program and achieving stable supplies to the population of all types of foodstuffs. The production rates of all agricultural output are growing.

In order to increase production of meat, milk, and other livestock products, it is necessary to expedite the resolution of the problem of feed production, including meeting the needs of citizens' private plots. And it is important to ensure the protein balance of feed. The effective solution of this question in the Estonian SSR deserves attentive study and active dissemination.

The USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR Ministry of Grain Products, the Ministry of the Medical and Biological Industry [Minmedbioprom], and union republic councils of ministers must do everything necessary to ensure that this task is basically resolved in the current 5-year plan.

Improvements to the stability of agriculture are largely determined by the state of land reclamation work. Billions of rubles in investment are annually allocated for their implementation. However, they are not yet producing the proper returns. Around 1 million hectares of these lands are not utilized due to salinization, bog formation, and defects in irrigation and drainage systems. This situation must be resolutely changed. It is necessary to distribute more justifiably and make more rational use of state capital investment allocated for land reclamation.

The USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and union republic councils of ministers must carry out measures aimed at extensively disseminating progressive, water-saving techniques and improving the standard of the technical servicing and repair of land reclamation systems with a view to boosting yields on reclaimed land.

The commissions stressed that the processing, storage, and transportation of output remain a particular bottleneck in the agro-industrial complex. Today this is a constraining factor in increasing food resources and improving their safekeeping. The importance of stepping up the work of soviet and economic organs locally to expand the construction and timely commissioning of production capacities in this sphere was stressed.

The resolution of the task of accelerating the intensification of social production requires the reliable provision of inter-sector and inter-region communications. To that end, it is planned to further develop transportation in the 5-year plan.

The commissions drew the attention of the transportation ministries, union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Gosplan, and the USSR Gossnab to the need to step up collaboration among all types of transportation, and to rationalize shipments in order to accelerate freight delivery and improve the use of means of transport.

Union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments must also take effective measures to improve the efficiency of motor vehicle transportation and amalgamate small motor pools, where, as a rule, motor transportation is used extremely irrationally.

The Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Civil Aviation, and union republic councils of ministries must, as deputies noted, strive to tangibly improve standards of passenger service as quickly as possible. And the Ministry of Civil Aviation must instill order in the observance of flight schedules and in providing information about route changes.

The implementation of the party's economic strategy in the 12th 5-Year Plan is closely linked with the fundamental improvement of affairs in capital construction. It is necessary to resolve more persistently the task of paramount importance -- putting a stop to the dissipation of capital investment and switching virtually completely as of next year to building projects strictly within normative deadlines.

This means that today the restructuring of planning and production organization in the construction complex must be carried out to the full in accordance with new demands. The urgent task for client and subcontracting ministries is to stipulate a rational sequence for construction projects through the years of the 5-year plan, and accelerate the adoption of decisions to mothball those projects which cannot be provided with the relevant capital investment limits and subcontracting organization capacities. This will make it possible to genuinely concentrate efforts on accelerating the commissioning of projects which will ensure qualitative improvements in the economy.

Ministries and departments, as the commissions noted, have not yet taken exhaustive measures to improve the quality of planning or revising construction projects in the 12th 5-Year Plan. This year, owing to the low technical standard of design decisions, the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments halted the financing of around 2,000 construction projects, most of which were under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry.

In line with the Basic Guidelines, the 5-year plan envisages channeling more that 50 percent of production capital investment into modernization and retooling. The financial resouces for these purposes will increasingly depend on the end results of the work of enterprises and associations themselves. This requires that they step up the struggle to improve efficiency at work, and, on that basis, ensure that funds are obtained for systematically renewing their production apparatus.

Comrade Deputies! The fulfillment of the plans for developing the sphere of material production and improving its efficiency should create a sound basis for the implementation of the wide-ranging social program outlined by the congress. Growth in real per capita income over the 5-year period will amount to 14 percent. The fulfillment of this target is directly linked with increasing the volume, expanding the range, and improving the quality of consumer goods and developing the system of paid services.

However, the population's demand for many goods has still not been satisfied, and trade orders are being fulfilled only poorly. The demand for clothing and footwear for children, teenagers, and the elderly is not being met. Working people have very serious complaints about the low quality of many goods. There must be an end to the shameful practice whereby workers at enterprises producing unmarketable output have an easy life, while stocks of unmarketable and outdated goods grow with every passing year.

The steady fulfillment by all state and economic organs, enterprises, and organizations of the measures envisaged by the Comprehensive Program for Goods and Services is of paramount importance for meeting the Soviet people's needs. However, the work that is being done in this direction is still clearly inadequate. For instance, the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry even failed to fulfill the targets for certain articles in certain years of the 5-year plan.

The commissions demanded that ministries and departments become really involved in fulfilling the tasks of the Comprehensive Program. It is necessary to conduct matters so as to ensure that it will be reasonable in the very near future to flood the market with various goods and services, and to ensure the fuller satisfaction of the population's effective demand. The shortages engendered by speculation and other abnormal phenomena must be eliminated more rapidly.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan, it is planned to expand housing construction and to build 595 million square meters of housing. The construction of cooperative and individual housing will be expanded. The quality of the housing built will be improved. Plan targets in this sphere may be exceeded if the savings in production capital investment garnered through better utilization of existing capacities are channeled into housing construction. That is the way chosen by the Leningraders. The universal dissemination of this experience will make it possible to mobilize large additional reserves and potential in sectors and union republics for the resolution of this most important social task.

The state plan envisages measures for carrying out a reform of general and vocational education and improving the training and retraining of skilled worker cadres and specialists with higher and secondary specialized education, particularly for sectors that determine scientific and technical progress.

At the same time, the commissions note that there are still many unresolved questions and difficulties in this work. The material base for switching to child education beginning at the age of 6 has been poorly prepared in many places. While the prescribed plans are fulfilled in general, the vocational and technical education system each year fails to meet the targets for ensuring a full complement of students in colleges and producing skilled workers in a number of extremely short-staffed professions. Many students give up without having gained a speciality. Many graduates fail to show up at the places where they are assigned. Public education organs must improve educational work and strengthen the material base of education together with sector ministries and departments.

A great deal of work must be done to fulfill the measures outlined in the CPSU Central Committee draft for restructuring higher and secondary specialized education in order to raise it to a qualitatively new level and truly combine education, science, and production.

The satisfaction of the population's need for children's preschool institutions is an important feature of the 5-year plan. It is also planned to complete the creation of cultural centers in each rayon center, and to further develop the network of cultural institutions in the cities and the countryside. Daily intensive work is required from USSR ministries, departments, and union republic councils of ministers in order to successfully resolve these tasks.

Health care will be further developed and its preventive nature stepped up. The USSR Ministry of Health and union republic councils of ministers must substantially improve the quality of medical services, provide health institutions with medicines and modern equipment, and introduce new diagnostic and treatment methods more extensively. The USSR Gosplan must also devote great attention to resolving these questions.

In accordance with economic and foreign policy tasks, the plan provides for further growth in the country's foreign trade turnover, particularly the stepping up of comprehensive cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. In order to improve the effectiveness of foreign economic ties, structural changes are planned with a view first and foremost to increasing the proportion of machine building and other processing sector products for export.

The buildup of the country's export potential requires a resolute switch by state administrative organs and our engineering, design, and technological cadres toward improving the competitiveness of domestic products on the world market. In shaping the structure of imports, it is necessary to more boldly rid ourselves of the inertia of the past and of unjustified purchases of output whose efficient production could be organized in our country.

The USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and other ministries must link the work to improve foreign economic activity more closely with the restructuring that is under way in the economic mechanism as a whole, and increase the interest of associations and enterprises in shipments of output for export.

Comrade Deputies! The democratization of the country's sociopolitical and economic life is an important lever for accelerating development. It rests on improving the socialist self-management of the people, stepping up the activeness of local soviets, and improving the role of labor collectives.

The Soviet people's growing social activeness is attested by the considerable numbers of letters sent to the USSR Supreme Soviet during the examination of the 5-year plan, in which working people made many interesting proposals. It should be stressed that many of these proposals were taken into account, and, on the basis of still others, the necessary instructions were given to the appropriate state organs in the commissions' conclusions.

In order to resolve the tasks that have been set, it is necessary to develop working people's initiative in every possible way, and raise the standard of the organization of fulfillment of economic and social development plans locally, linking the interests of sectors and territories into a single unit. They must fully reflect the mandate given by the electorate.

The main thing now is to ensure that the efforts of soviet and economic organs, the entire experience of enterprise leaders, the extensive powers of people's deputies, and the creative potential of labor collectives and each Soviet working person are channeled into the implementation of the decisions of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum in order to successfully fulfill the 12th 5-Year plan.

Menteshashvili On Presidium Decrees

PM231530 Moscoe IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered at the 19 June joint afternoon sitting of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities: "On the Ratification of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies!

Decrees adopted by the Supreme Soviet Presidium since its fourth session are being submitted for your examination. The drafting and adoption of these acts, like all the activity of the supreme organ of state power, form an integral part of the enormous creative work which has been launched under the party's leadership in all spheres of our life to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The main emphasis is being placed on ensuring that there is a more businesslike and productive character to the Supreme Soviet's activity in developing legislation, monitoring the work of subordinate bodies, and guiding Soviets. The past period has seen 5 sittings of the Presidium and more than 40 sittings of the chamers' standing commissions. They, as you know, examined a wide range of questions, which ahve been regularly reported in the press. More detailed information on the activity of the Presidium and commissions is available in the material which has been distributed to you.

However, we are well aware that all this is only the beginning of the large work that faces us. That is how the party sees the question today. And this was stressed with absolute clarity in the report delivered to the party Central Committee Plenum by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Allow me now to briefly describe the decrees submitted for your confirmation.

As is well known, the 27th CPSU Congress laid down the extensive introduction of electronics into production, comprehensive production retooling, and the assimilation of modern computer equipment constitute a very important avenue in the work of speeding up acientific and technical progress. In this connection, an All-Union State Committee for Computers and Information Technology was set up by Presidium decree in March this year. It has been set the crucial tasks of implementing an integrated technical policy and improving the coordination of work in that sphere.

You are well aware, Comrades, that the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a resolution outlining a whole package of measures to resolve such a key economic and policy task as improving product quality. This involves retooling enterprises, improving cadre training, and providing incentives for creative initiative on the part of workers and employees to produce high-quality output.

At the same time, mindful of working people's desire that demands on shoddy workmen be stepped up, the Supreme Soviet issed a decree which provides for increased liability for damage caused to an enterprise by substandard output.

Questions of social policy and concern for people and their spiritual and physical development have always, as the congress stressed, been at the focus of our party's attention.

Much is now being done to to carry out the food program. Measures to thoroughly restructure the economic mechanism and the whole management system of the agro-industrial complex have been directed toward implementing it. The decree in question introduces changes in the legislative acts on Soviets' powers to create agro-industrial committees and associations and direct them.

A Supreme Soviet Presidium decree adopted in April this year serves to further expand labor collectives' rights in deciding questions of improving workers and employees housing conditions in line with their labor contribution. It envisages that labor collectives can lay down preferential housing terms for innovators, production pacesetters, and certain other categories of workers and employees.

By a decree of 11 April, the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sports was transformed into a union republic state committee. This was occasioned by the need to improve the standard of leadership of physical education in the country, and enhance its role in strengthening Soviet people's health, harmoniously developing the personality, and preparing young people for work and defense of the motherland.

All-round concern for honest working people is combined with an active struggle against those who impede our progress. In the press and in their letters to central bodies, Soviet people with one voice raise the question of the need for more resolute and consistent establishment of the principle of social justice in all spheres of life in our society. They are deeply outraged by cases of theft, speculation, bribery, and other ugly phenomena. In the light of citizens' numerous suggestions, the party Central Committee and the USSR Government, as you know, have specified measures to step up the struggle against unearned income.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a corresponding decree on this question to come into force on 1 July. The decree envisages increasing the criminal and administrative liability of those who have taken the path of securing unearned income and who encroach on the people's property.

A Supreme Soviet Presidium decree making some additions and amplifications to certain acts on questions of social security and administrative, criminal, and other areas of legislation aimed at improving it is also submitted for your examination.

You will know, comrades, that, on the submission of the Council of Ministers, certain changes in its composition have been effected since the fourth session.

Comrade Yuriy Petrovich Batalin was appointed deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and thus released from his duties as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems.

Comrade Veniamin Emmanuilovich Dymshits was released from his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers on his retirement.

A number of decrees on the release and appointment of certain leaders of union ministries and departments and members of the USSR People's Control Committee and on the election of members of the USSR Supreme Court were also adopted.

You have in your possession the text of the decrees and the necessary materials pertaining to them.

Allow me, esteemed deputies, on behalf of the Presidium, to express confidence that the Supreme Soviet will support the proposals submitted.

We commend them for your examination and acceptance. (Applause)

State Committee Chairman Appointed

LD232025 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1656 GMT 23 Jun 86

["At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 June, (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Fedor Loshchenko chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material Reserves.

Fedor Loshchenko was born in 1915. He graduated from the Moscow Aviation Institute and the Higher Party School attached to the CPSU Central Committee.

He began his working life in 1932, and from 1946 has been involved in party work. From 1961, he was first secretary of the Yaroslavl CPSU Obkom.

PRAVDA ON CPSU PLENUM, SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

PM231421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Key Questions of the 5-year Plan"]

[Text] A routine plenum of the CPSU Central Committee took place 16 June 1986.

The plenum discussed the following questions:

The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90 and the party organizations' tasks in connection with its implementation;

The results of the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee [PCC] held in Budapest 10-11 June 1986.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report on these questions at the plenum.

The report, which was profound in content and striking in form, discussed the way in which the general line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic progress and strengthening peace, defined by the 27th CPSU Congress, is being put into practice, summed up the the preliminary results and derived the lessons of the post-congress work, and defined the party's next tasks. How the energy of intentions is transformed into energy of actions, what obstacles and difficulties we have met with, what we must do next. Key questions of the economic and social development plan for the 5-year plan period were examined. The results of the Budapest PCC conference were summed up.

The country is in the process of a restructuring covering all aspects of public life. The congress directive on developing the masses' creativity as the basis for acceleration has a profound influence on society. The masses' labor and political activeness is growing, and discipline and order are strengthening.

A trend has emerged toward an increase in the rate of national economic development, associated above all with the people's active labor and the positive processes taking place in society. In the first 5 months of this year, the growth in industrial production compared with the same period last year was 5.7 percent. Intensive work is under way in the agrarian sector. Quite good results were achieved in livestock raising in the 5 months. It is important to consolidate these. The main way of doing this, the path to high productivity in the fields and livestock units, lies through the broad application of intensive techniques.

The most important thing now is to consolidate the growth rates achieved and to increase them further. This is a realistic task, but will require greater efforts, especially since we are at the very beginning of the restructuring: not everything has yet been done in the organizational sphere, and the economic levers and incentives which are to have a decisive influence on the progress of further changes for the better in the national economy are not yet working at full strength. And the restructuring itself is so far proceeding slowly. At many enterprises, last-minute shock work continues to flourish and the old slogan of "the plan at any price" is still current. The turn toward quality, efficiency, and new leadership methods is taking place with difficutly and pain. But it should be extremely clear today that the Central Committee will adhere firmly to the line of supporting everything healthy, everything that accords with the congress decisions, everything that means restructuring and progress in practice. The party will be just as firm in waging the struggle against everything that hampers this process.

There are cases where words are substituted for deeds. As a result, an illusion of restructuring is created: In words all is well, but there are no real changes. The cumbersome, inefficient work of the management apparatus is a major obstacle retarding the acceleration of our development and the restructuring.

The main conclusions from the first months of work after the congress are these: The congress' political line has active support in the party and among the people -- that is the main thing, the masses' creativity must not be replaced by directives, however good; the lesson of truth which was spoken of at the congress, has been confirmed in principle -- the party and people need the whole truth, in major and minor matters.

The 12th 5-Year Plan has a special role in the implementation of the party's economic strategy, the strategy of acceleration and intensification of production. The foundations laid during these 5 years for the implementation of radical transformations in the national economy and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress will determine the rate of socioeconomic development and the people's level of prosperity. The plan sets high targets. They envisage a new approach to the sources of economic growth. The crucial source is the radical improvement of production efficiency and the intensification of production on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

The mechanization and automation of production and the introduction of new techniques will develop on a wide scale. As a result, working conditions will improve, and by 1990, more than 5 million people will be released from manual labor, which is more than twice the number released in the last 5 years. Major measures are being adopted to save power and material resources.

It is planned to implement a major social program on the basis of accelerated economic development. The population's real income will increase, supplies of food and consumer goods will improve, the service sphere will be expanded, and work to improve health care and education will continue.

It is planned to channel approximately four-fifths of national income into improving the people's well-being. The country's defense might will also be maintained at the necessary level.

In order to fulfill such impressive plans, it is necessary to overcome negative trends in the economy, it was noted at the plenum. It is important not to repeat the errors of the past, to abandon the deep-rooted practice of unjustified enthusiasm for constructing new enterprises and disregard for the needs of existing enterprises and for the necessity to retool and modernize them on the most up-to-date scientific and technical basis. It is important to overcome shortcomings in investment policy, which have had a pernicious effect on the development and technical standard of machine-building sectors. And machine building is, after all, the basis and pivot of technical progress in production.

The plenum noted with particular force the need to reorient investment and structural policy: to increase the proportion of capital investments in the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises, accelerate the development of machine building, and shorten lead times.

With a view to the acceleration of the development of production and its intensification, the party and government have adopted a series of resolutions: on the radical modernization of metallurgy, the further chemicalization of the national economy, the modernization of machine building, the accelerated development of computer equipment, the introduction of flexible production systems, rotary lines, and automated design systems, the industrialization of capital construction, and the improvement of planning and estimate work. The main guidelines have been set for work in the sphere of saving resources. Tremendous significance is attached to the implementation of a range of measures to improve output quality in all sectors of the national economy. The task is to strictly fulfill these resolutions.

Our successes in the 12th 5-Year Plan will largely depend on the ability to perfect management and the entire economic machinery.

Here the main thing is to overcome the expenditure-based nature of our economy and renounce "gross output" as the basic planning and accounting indicator in the work of enterprises, associations, ministries and departments, and the national economy as a whole.

"...In order to increase 'gross output,'" M.S. Gorbachev said at the Central Committee plenum, "often costly materials are used, machines are made needlessly heavy, unnecessary ton-kilometers are chalked up, aggregate turnover within the enterprise is overstated, and so forth. We are fighting for efficiency, but look at the truly stupid situation which economic leaders find themselves in: If you manufacture a cheap article, you get a rocket for showing a shortfall in output measured in rubles; if you introduce an innovation and save resources, you put the enterprise, or even the whole sector, in a disadvantageous position."

The activeness of millions of working people and the scale of the people's creativity -- the decisive force for acceleration -- depend largely on how the party organizations operate. Only by putting people at the center of party work is it possible to resolve the tasks set by the congress. The main purpose of the radical restructuring of party work lies in the move toward people, toward living action.

The months which have elapsed since the congress have shown that the majority of party cadres received the ideas of restructuring with understanding. These ideas are beginning to be put into practice. Many practical questions are being resolved more rapidly, with greater understanding. The level of frankness and urgency in formulating problems, criticism, and self-criticism has increased. "But in many places," it was noted at the plenum, "everything remains as it was: Initiative comes up against a wall of indifference, and sometimes outright resistance."

The idea is still current in the party milieu that the congress directives apply, so to speak, to the sphere of big politics, while practical work has to continue in its own way, along well trodden paths.

The desire still persists among party organs to take on management functions and carry out control [dispetcherskiye] duties instead of mastering political methods of leadership and working in the labor collectives, with people. There is evidence of bureaucracy -- the close relative of administration by decree and ardent opponent of broad participation by the masses in management. Management organs, and party organs too to some degree have not yet gotten rid of their fondness for paperwork, the habit of working with paper rather than people, and even seeing people through paper.

The plenum called for a resolute struggle against such phenomena and a stepping up of critical discussion in the spirit of the congress. We need principled criticism aimed at specific targets, criticism which uncovers the causes of shortcomings and omissions and ways of eliminating them, criticism which maintains the spirit of concern and healthy dissatisfaction with our achievements. Otherwise there can be no restructuring.

The concept of acceleration is inseparable from an active cadre policy. We should continue to improve the training, placing and retraining of cadres in the spirit of current requirements, and value and support people with the innovative spirit, creative people who will go far.

It is necessary to continue to work persistently and tirelessly to ensure that the healthy atmosphere in our society strengthens and puts down deep roots. In this connection the struggle against drunkeness and alcoholism remains among the most urgent tasks. While encouraging honest, conscientious labor in every way, we must step up the struggle against unearned income, against all parasitic elements and people who try to live at other people's expense, at society's expense.

The report of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee notes the great contribution made by the press, television, radio, and the mass media to the restructuring process. It is now particularly important for our press to act sensitively in picking up the new growths, the advances engendered by the restructuring in all spheres of life, and to help ensure that they become common property. Objectivity, high exactingness, and responsibility on the part of the mass media are the essential principles of the party press, principles which ensure its prestige.

M.S. Gorbachev drew attention to the fact that the degree of openness and effectiveness in many local newspapers is still far behind the central press. Here we can see a direct link with the position of the party committees. Correct, self-critical conclusions must therefore be drawn both in the party committees and in the editorial offices.

Because of the complexity of the tasks in the socioeconomic and spiritual spheres, demands on ideological work will increase. The party Central Committee is counting on a further activation of the ideological front, on the organizational force of truthful ideas which rally millions of people for the sake of the common cause.

The plenum participants unanimously adopted the CPSU Central Committee Appeal to the working people of the Soviet Union on launching a nationwide socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan. "Let us work," the appeal says, "in such a way to ensure that Soviet people live more richly, both materially and spiritually, that the country's economy grows steadily stronger, and that its defensive shield is firm. Our every success along the path mapped out by the 27th party congress is a new step toward consolidating socialism's positions and the cause of peace on earth."

Summing up the results of the Budapest Warsaw Pact PCC conference, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted that the 27th CPSU Congress proposed sensible ways of resolving the problems facing mankind.

The most important of them is the problem of war and peace. The path to resolving this problem in favor of peace lies through broad international cooperation advantageous to everyone; disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons. That is our course in the international arena.

The Soviet Union has taken steps to ensure that the positive line starting from Geneva does not disappear. This refers to the concrete plan for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the century, the moratorium on nuclear explosions, and the proposal to destroy chemical weapons. These initiatives have worked and will work to improve the international climate.

The ruling circles of imperialism, and above all the U.S. Administration, saw the Soviet initiatives as a mighty obstacle in the path of the implementation of their own imperial intentions of achieving world domination and social revanche. They pin their hopes on the possibility, albeit illusory, of hampering the implementation of our plans, retarding the socialist countries' development, turning us aside from the 27th congress' course, and keeping us fettered by the arms race.

To thwart these dangerous intentions must be the main aim of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. It will continue to persistently implement its initiatives, which meet the cherished hopes of our people and all the planet's peoples. But we will never allow U.S. nuclear missile superiority. Here our Leninist foreign policy course and our defense might are based on the reliable foundation of the strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development.

In the course of the PCC conference in Budapest, there was full support for the foreign policy line of the 27th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the other fraternal parties of consolidating peace, eliminating weapons of mass destruction, and creating an all-embracing system of international security.

Particular significance is attached to the joint initiative on a large-scale reduction in armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The unity and creative cooperation of the socialist community countries were once again manifested in Budapest. This cooperation enriches socialism's international policy, and gives still greater weight to its actions in the world arena.

The plenum adopted a resolution which fully approved the activity of the Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the documents adopted by the conference.

The 5th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, took place 18-19 June. A report "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90" was delivered by N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The USSR Supreme Soviet ratified the plan. Now the plan has become law.

The 5-year plan is a concrete program of action for party committees, state and economic slogans, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, labor collectives, and leadership cadres to accelerate socioeconomic development. The CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that Soviet people, adopting in their minds and hearts the creative ideas of the 27th CPSU Congress, will ensure the successful fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan tasks.

COMPARISON OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONS MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 June 1986 carries on pages 1 and 4 of its First Edition a TASS report on the Joint Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers Foreign Affairs Commissions under the heading "Strictly Observing the Agreements Reached". The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow TASS in English version in the 23 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages R 6 - R 10, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA omits all of paragraph three.

Page R 8, paragraph five line three reads in PRAVDA: "a corresponding counteraction" (rewording).

Page R 9, last paragraph line one reads in PRAVDA: "liking of the most bellicose forces in the..." (rewording. In the same paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads "identical" instead of "equal".

Page R 10, first paragraph, line one, PRAVDA omits from "One can say..." through end of paragraph "the nuclear age."

OFFICIAL CITED ON FOREIGN MINISTRY RESHUFFLE

PM191136 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 17 Jun 86 p 12

[Interview with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Petrovskiy by Andrea Tarquini in Budapest; date not given]

[Text] Budapest -- "Due notice was issued of that major meeting at the ministry, so we experienced several days of expectation and waiting. For those at the start of their careers it was very exciting, while we oldsters, with so many postings and memories behind us, sought vainly through our records and recollections.

"Never before had a CPSU general secretary decided to address all us ambassadors in person. Not even Stalin during the war or following the victory." During a brief respite between a press conference and a meeting Vladimir Fedorovich Petrovskiy was taking half an hour's rest, loosening his unseasonably warm blue suit. Sitting on a small sofa in a room at the Hilton, he examined me with his very lively dark eyes, while unenthusiastically sipping a tonic water (the new style demands certain sacrifices).

We heard from him -- one of Shevardnadze's most highly rated deputies -- about that agonizing reappraisal of diplomacy in what was (at least as far as we know) the first "secret report" delivered by Gorbachev.

"We heard vigorous criticisms and exhortations in his report and in the ensuing debate," Petrovskiy said in his strongly accented but excellent English. "Mikhail Sergeyevich was determined to wage the battle begun at the congress within our ranks too. There was a single order, in two parts: We must formulate and pursue a foreign policy that will implement the pointers of the party congress, of which it will become and remain an integral and active part."

[Tarquini] Could you explain that better?

[Petrovskiy] I will try. The first requirement is that foreign policy meet the country's internal needs. At the congress Gorbachev launched a program of renewal and reforms. Therefore we strategists and ambassadors must no longer fall behind. The country must work harder and better. This must apply to us too. The rewards will go to those who are capable and creative, not to careerists and adherents to stereotypes. Well, this rule will apply to our own ranks and make itself felt. The USSR needs peace, dialogue, and economic cooperation to live a better life and to modernize itself. Very well, foreign policy, in all its aspects, must be not a curb to but a mainstay of and driving force behind this blueprint.

[Tarquini] A major reshuffle is under way in your ministry and all the major embassies. Basically this is the end of the Gromyko era....

[Petrovskiy] Yes, the impact is very great: I would say that the impact on the personal level is equal to that on the political level. The most important thing is the present political task and the pointers for us that will derive from it. We must work with the utmost efficiency for cooperation with all countries -- cooperation as the contrary of conflict. It is also natural that generations such as mine, which experienced the war and the fifties, should either strive to change or stand aside. But, I repeat, it is the political orientation that is the prime issue.

[Tarquini] Are you not also coming to terms with what we might call a problem of image? The seventies -- what with Angola, Kabul, and the SS-20's -- left us with an aggressive and militaristic image of the USSR....

[Petrovskiy] True, image making is one of the phenomena of politics. But images are not reality. They can help forge reality but they are only a secondary aspect of it. Now, however, in this shrinking world, rather than building another image, we are concerned with achieving things, establishing cooperation with everyone. The most important thing is to realize that we are all interdependent. I have in mind how we are all the prisoners of technologies and accidents...' you know, Chernobyl has taught us a great deal in this respect, has caused us to ponder the need for safety and the role of information. It has made us realize that we are all passengers on the same space shuttle or on a single aircraft.

[Tarquini] Yes, but will it be an interdependence between equals? Your parity with America seems to be faltering.

[Petrovskiy] Well, I would put it differently. Parity is not a demand, a claim: It derives from strategic, political, and all other kinds of realities. And we feel equal to them, both militarily and politically. In certain fields we may perhaps be behind them, but a basic parity exists.

The problem is a different one. By denying us parity, the Americans grow stronger with respect to both the allies and the Third World. This seems to me to be their aim.

[Tarquini] Even assuming this to be the case, their strategy could be a winning one. Consider the abandonment of SALT II. Does that not pose a problem for you?

[Petrovskiy] Yes, but we can only respond by maintaining positions of equality in all negotiating forums. If they tell us "no" so much the worse for them. We cannot do anything else, in any field. As for SALT, we still hope that Washington will reconsider. As long as they observe it, so will we.

[Tarquini] But a further process of rearmament will destroy your plans for reform....

[Petrovskiy] No. That is to say, it would be much easier to resolve our internal problems within a favorable, more relaxed international context.

Rearmament could have a negative impact on our reforms, but we will not be the ones to start it.

[Tarquini] One final question, Vladimir Fedorivich: When Gorbachev addressed KGB cadres do you believe he urged them on as he did you?

[Petrovskiy] Ha, ha. How can I answer you? That building which used to belong to Count Rostopchin is very fine, but I do not live there.

RYZHKOV MEETS WITH INTERNATIONAL BUSINESSMEN

LD191848 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov today received in the Kremlin participants in the second meeting the representatives of Soviet organisations and business circles of Western countries, held in Moscow by the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the International Chamber of Commerce.

Welcoming representatives of the International Chamber of Commerce, a major non-governmental organisation of the business circles of 106 countries, Nikolay Ryzhkov pointed out that the chamber's activity for the development of international economic ties promotes mutual understanding among countries with different social systems, serves the consolidation of peace and, therefore, meets with sympathy and support in the Soviet Union.

A conversation was held on prospects of businesslike cooperation between the Soviet Uniona nd Western countries. The possibilities for the widening of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Western countries on the basis of equality and mutual advantage were set out in the light of the decisions and materials of the June plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the 12th Five-Year Plan adopted by the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Large-scope plans of the Soviet Union's social and economic development are inseparably linked with its peaceful foreign policy which was confirmed again by the results of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states held in Budapest.

It was noted that the consistent implementation of the general course of the 27th CPSU Congress will be promoting the Soviet Union's further participation in the international division of labour, the perfection of the structure and increase of the efficiency of its foreign trade ties, also with Western countries.

It was pointed out during the conversation that removal of the existing obstacles in international trade, abandonment by certain Western circles of the policy of pressure in the sphere of foreign economic relations will be creating favourable conditions for broad mutually advantageous cooperation in the spirit of the principles recorded in the economic section of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Representatives of the International Chamber of Commerce and of the business circles, who took part in the meeting, favourably assessed the Soviet Union's efforts for the development of international economic cooperation and expressed their intention to promote the intensificaiton of East-West commerical, economic, scientific and technical ties.

Taking part in the conversation were President of the International Chamber of Commerce Helmert Frans van den Hoven and other representatives of the chamber's leadership, as well as leading officials of industrial, commerical and financial companies of Belgium, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United States, Turkey, Finland, France, the FRG. Taking part in the conversation from the Soviet side were Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk, Minister of Foreign Trade Boris Aristov, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Stepan Sitaryan, President of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Yevgeniy Pitovranov.

RSFSR HEALTH MINISTER SAYS CHERNOBYL EFFECTS OVER

LD231658 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Video talk by A.I. Potapov, RSFSR minister of health identified by screen caption; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] As we all know the scale of the [Chernobyl] accident touched upon the interests of many organizations, institutions, enterprises, and, of course, above all, the health care services of the Ukraine, Belorussia, and, in part, Russia. Since an increase in gamma backgroundlevels and localised radioactive pollution was noted in several areas, this caused a certain degree of concern among the population for their health. In this connection, efficient and highly-skilled aid was given to people in the radioactive pollution zone and regular medical checks on people coming from these areas were established.

A detailed and profound study of the situation carried out by scientists from the Institute of Biophysics of the USSR Ministry of Health, the Leningrad Research Institute of Radioaction Hygiene, and the Moscow X-ray and Radiological Institute, as well as a comprehensive medical study of the population have shown that, thanks to the measures taken, these people's health is now out of danger. The main fact, which we now know precisely, is that nobody has contracted radiation sickness apart from those who took part in extinguishing the fire and the personnel in the building of the nuclear power station; and nobody else will contract it. Furthermore, today it is possible to affirm that the radiation doses were lower than those which usually give rise to radiation injuries.

Nevertheless, the USSR Health Ministry has foreulated a long term program to screen the health of this sector of the population. At the same time, in areas where there was short lived radioactive pollution, our health care services and services in the agro-industrial complex and the meteorological center are carrying out, I would say, constant work not only to monitor the environment but also to monitor foodstuffs, water and so on. Today the time is coming when we can leave behind the state of alarm and start to lead a normal life without worrying about our state of health. The time for summer holidays has also come. Many of you have acquired passes for the Black Sea coast, and today I want to assure you that the radiation situation in the Crimea, the Caucasus, and other places is perfectly alright and you can rest in peace.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF CHERNOBYL FIRE FIGHT

Kiev LITERATURNA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 22 May 86 pp 1,2

[Article by Eduard Pershin under the rubric: "Our Special Correspondent" Report From the Vicinity of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant" and headlined "They Were the First to Enter the Fire"]

[Text] Chernobyl, Pripyat, Kiev -- Twenty-seven days have passed. This is sufficient time to analyze what happened and to make a full appraisal of people's self-sacrifice. In working on this article I spoke with a great many people of very diverse occupations and professions and asked them to relate what was etched in their memory. But in reply these people merely shrugged their shoulders and said they had simply been doing their job. Nevertheless ... There were two moments -- I use the word "moment" somewhat arbitrarily -- when a small group of people joined in combat with the force of the atom -- which had temporarily gotten out of control -- and the fate of the entire Chernobyl power plant hung in the balance.

M.S. Gorbachev, speaking on Soviet television, stated what had happened. Our party's general secretary stressed the courage with which Soviet citizens had acted.

A report that an explosion had occurred at reactor No 4 was received by paramilitary firefighting unit No 2, assigned to protect the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant, at 0128. A duty fire crew, led by MVD Lieutenant Volodymyr Pravyk, immediately headed out for the accident site. At the same time the SVPCh-6 [Independent Paramilitary Firefighting Unit No 6] in the town of Pripyat and the central fire communications post of the fire-fighting administration of the Kiev Oblast Executive Committee Directorate of Internal Affairs were notified.

The duty fire crew reached the scene at 0130. Lt Pravyk ascertained that the roof over the control room was burning (the height of the structure, together with the reactor room, was 71.2 meters) and the flames had already spread to the building housing the turbogenerators. The roof of this building had caught fire in several places -- a total area of approximately 500 square meters was involved. There was a danger that flames would engulf the entire building. Seven minutes had passed since the explosion.

Subsequently, official documents stated: "The decisions made by Lt Pravyk, the first person to direct the firefighting effort, were correct..." It was during these seconds that the fate of the entire power plant was determined. The lieutenant -- on whose graduation certificate the members of the examination board at the Cherkassy Firefighting Technical School of the USSR MVD had written: "He will require assistance and oversight at first" -- was able to determine without error in an extreme emergency the most critical point of the fire: The decision was made to extinguish the fire at the turbo-generator building and reactor room, where part of the roof had already collapsed.

A duty fire crew arrived from Pripyat at 0135, led by MVD Lieutenant Viktor Kibenok. Leading a team of respirator-equipped firefighters, he went in to investigate the fire in the reactor room, that is, in a zone of intense radiation. Directorate of Internal Affairs chief Major General Militia V. M. Kornilychuk arrived at the Kiev Oblast Directorate of Internal Affairs at 0140. We should note that the message alerting the Directorate of Internal Affairs duty unit indicated only that there was a fire at the nuclear power plant. Only a fire! Not until later was it known that damage had occurred.

to the reactor core... But a nuclear power plant is a nuclear power plant, and within minutes -- as prescribed by the emergency situation coordination plan in effect -- crews from the Firefighting Directorate of the Kiev City Executive Committee Directorate of Internal Affairs were en route to Chernobyl. Fire trucks from Ivankov and Polesskoye were already on their way ... Within a few hours an operations headquarters had been set up at the accident site, headed by Colonel V. M. Buvsunovskyy, deputy chief of the Kiev Oblast Executive Committee Directorate of Internal Affairs. A team of experts had conducted a radiation reconnaissance and had filmed the damaged reactor on video tape.

At 0145 Lt Kibenok was organizing an effort to extinguish the fire on the roof of the reactor building, operating from elevated fire truck ladders. The commander of the firefighting crew immediately realized that the reactor and firefighting water supply system had been knocked out by the explosion and that the temperature would be rising. He attempted to run water through the standpipes to cool down the reactor, but it was determined that they had also been severely damaged at the upper mark as a result of the explosion.

Major Leonid Telyatnikov, chief of VPCh-2 [Paramilitary Firefighting Unit No 2], arrived at the scene of the accident at 0156. Work was going on under exceptionally difficult conditions: As a result of the accident radioactive fragments had been thrown from the main building and the men were working in conditions of elevated radiation; powerfully-acting toxic substances were being generated in large quantities by burning chemical substances; firefighters with hoses were working at heights ranging from 32 to 70 meters, regardless of the fact that building structures could collapse at any moment ... It was in this exceptionally difficult situation that Maj Telyatnikov determined the directions in which the fire might spread to other reactors.

Lieutenants Pravyk and Kibenok and Maj Telyatnikov, working in elevated radiation levels, stayed on the roof of the turbogenerator building right up to the point of physical collapse. Rescue squad ambulances rushed them to the hospital, but they had accomplished the main thing -- they had organized the firefighting effort. Now working side by side with the Pripyat firefighters were their comrades from Chernobyl, Polesskoye, Ivankov, Vilcha, and Rozvazhev.

The process of fighting the fire continued without interruption; the first shift of firefighters was replaced by 0400. Radiological monitoring indicated that radiation at the accident site was exceeding the maximum allowable level; the decision was made to form a composite firefighting team with fresh crews that were arriving and to hold it in reserve. This decision made it possible to maintain the working efficiency of the crews, because it was necessary to accomplish the additional task of neutralizing the consequences of the accident. The fire was contained at 0450 and extinguished at 0635.

Thus, the first blow struck by the nuclear danger had been repulsed -- the cost of superhuman efforts and at the cost of human lives (fatalities included Lieutenants Pravyk and Kibenok, and Senior Sergeant Volodymyr Tyshura, who had fought the fire shoulder to shoulder with his superiors) -- but it had been repulsed. The entire weight of this incred'ble responsibility had been assumed by the firefighters of the Kiev Oblast Executive Committee Directorate of Internal Affairs. This was a severe test of courage, staunchness, and maturity.

However, victory was still a long way off, a very long way off. The experts were faced with a great many problems. They had to solve a problem involving a great many unknowns,

two of which were perhaps the most unknown: how to reduce the temperature in the reactor core in the shortest period of time (a large quantity of nuclear fuel and graphite in the reactor core was in an incandescant state) and how to withdraw coolant from the reactor. It was desirable to solve both problems in parallel.

On 28 April a special team headed by Major P. Borys was formed by the Kiev City Executive Committee MVD Firefighting Directorate. First Sergeant F. Okolovskyy and Deputy Commander for Political Affairs V. Ivashchenko of the Directorate of Internal Affairs SVPU-3 were to take part, alongside the Major, in the concluding phase of the operation. All of them were athletes. What task were they to perform? A special manifold was fabricated of large-diameter pipe. Spray nozzles were placed in this pipe, in line with calculations by scientists, that would spray water onto the walls of the reactor at a precisely-computed rate. This manifold was to be "draped" onto the redhot reactor with the assistance of helicopter pilots. They were also to run hoses along the roof of the turbogenerator building. It seemed that nothing could prevent these intrepid men from accomplishing their task. But the first practice sessions demonstrated that absolutely calm wind conditions were required to accomplish this simple and unquestionably effective plan. The slightest breeze would swing the manifold together and the 1,500-meter length of firehoses with considerable amplitude, while other work was going on at the same time -- in particular, helicopter pilots were dropping special loads into the crater ... Ultimately it became possible to drop this project because the temperature was gradually decreasing using other methods, but the problem of removing coolant from the reactor demanded an immediate solution.

At this precise moment articles appeared in the Western press claiming the inevitability of a catastrophic disaster. A great many things were stated, but nothing about the fact that Soviet scientists were backed up with several plans that could be initiated instantly. At that time they had a solid handle on everything taking place in and around the reactor. A basic plan also existed to remove the reactor coolant -- that is, via special openings. As already stated, however, due to the accident the process and firefighting water supply system had been disrupted; now the valve mechanisms on these openings were sitting under 3 meters of water. Of course, all this water was now radioactive.

Would it have made sense to try sending a scuba diver down to open the valves? Such a plan was discussed, but there was less than a 100 percent possibility of success, and to risk human lives ... I repeat, by that time they had a solid handle on the situation: Radiological monitors were reporting that the radiation level, although exceeding the maximum allowable, had dropped significantly. By that time, 6 May, a five-man team had already arrived at the nuclear power plant from Belaya Tserkov, led by MVD Major Heorhiy Nahayevskyy.

I reached the Major and his team -- Sergeant Serhiy Bovt, First Sergeant Mikhail Dyachenko, Sergeant Mykola Pavlenko, and Senior Sergeant Petr Voytsekhovskyy -- by telephone at their quarters and asked them how they were feeling.

"What to you mean, how are we feeling?" came the reply. "If you had asked me how the nuclear power plant is feeling, I would reply that everything is fine. But everything is always properly squared away with us," he laughed.

"Well then, how did it go? How did you have the courage? With the boys?"

"Why are you talking in riddles?" he again laughed. "Why do you not come out here? We'll go fishing together, sit down on the riverbank, and give you the whole story ...

You cannot? Too bad ... Well, if we have to do it over the telephone, that is the way it must be ... Frankly, the boys and I were anxious to get out to the nuclear power plant right after the accident. We were not born yesterday; we know what a nuclear power plant is, we know what can burn there, and we also know what must be done."

"But the radiation ..."

"That is just the point ... When the situation became more or less normalized, I thought to myself: Maybe the radiation does not form a solid wall; it may be higher in one place and lower in another ... That is, one must stake out a lane, just like in a minefield. I threw a hint to the boys -- and they came back: let us go! Please do not misunderstand me; if I say something couched in pretty terms, pay no attention. I was thinking first and foremost about the fact that I wear the shoulder boards of an MVD officer, that somebody has to be the first on the frontline. I was thinking about the fact that we firemen and we alone must perform this task ..."

As I listened to Nahayevskyy, I could not help but picture a battlefield scene. Yes, a battlefield. Believe me, there is not the slightest exaggeration in this term. They and Captain Zborovskyy rode out on an armored personnel carrier to conduct radiological reconnaissance. It was 400 meters to the power plant from the shelter where all of them were temporarily positioned, but the zone through which they passed contained the highest levels of radiation. They were looking for the safest route. Later, a member of this team, Kiev native Sergeant Oleksandr Nemyrovskyy (I met firemen from Kiev at the hospital), would say: "If I had any say I would put up a statue to this captain up there in front of the power station ..." Zborovskky found a route -- designed for the quick, the skillful, and the stout-hearted.

The operation was to be mounted by two teams: Nahayevskyy's team and a team from from Kiev consisting of Major Yuriy Gets, Senior Sergeant Ivan Khudoliy, Sergeant Oleksandr Nemyrovskyy, and Sergeant Volodymyr Trynos (all were drivers). While the team from Belaya Tserkov practiced -- they would be pumping water through two or three hoses -- three Kiev vehicles, supported by Capt Zborovskyy and his men, moved forward. The clock read 2200 hours....

They accomplished their job; they laid the hoses. Now it was time for Nahayevskyy's team to swing into action; They set up a pumping station and connected the hoses.... The work began. They had to refuel the pumping station and check the operation -- 1,500 meters there and back, both ways on the double. "If only the pumping station does not break down, if only it does not break down," the thought kept running through their heads. But it did not break down. Again the Belaya Tserkov team dashed into the fray; soon a second station was operating. Then an armored personnel carrier headed out to conduct radiological reconnaissance and... severed the hoses. The situation was critical! Nahayevskyy would later tell me: "Before I even had time to react to the situation Pavlenko and Bovt were on their way to the site...."

At 0300 on 8 May the nine men, totally exhausted but happy with the awareness of a duty carried out, accepted congratulations. The danger was over.

What is the current situation in the area of Chernobyl? I shall not address purely technical problems -- a plan of specific measures has been mapped out and work continues. We shall discuss our impressions from a trip through Ivanovskiy, Chernobylskiy, and Poleskiy Rayons.

First of all, there is absolute calm and order. There has been a substantial increase in truck traffic toward Chernobyl, and one encounters vehicles bearing the most diverse license plates; the entire country has come to our aid. There is an increased number of cars of the most varied makes around party rayon committees and rayon executive committees, where every day lights are burning from dawn to dusk. As before, the militia is operating with a heavy workload.

The work load is affecting the internal affairs agency subunits throughout the republic. I am not mistating myself, for militia personnel from many oblasts throughout the Ukraine have come to the assisitance of their Kiev colleagues, who during the most difficult days in April and May endured superhuman work loads, remaining on duty 10 to 12 hours at a time -- they have been put to a difficiult test. For example, the first to take the brunt of the accident were the firemen who directly engaged the raging flames. But we should not forget the fine, precise job done in this emergency situation by other internal affairs agency services. Situated at a distance of 1 km from Pripyat is the single-track railway station of Yaniv, where a great many valuable carloads of goods accumulated at the time of the accident. On top of this, more than 10 freight trains and a passenger train pass through the station in the course of a day.... It was precisely thanks to efforts by personnel of the Southwestern Railroad's transport militia administration that the station functioned without interruption from the very first hours after the accident, and the following day trains began arriving with all the materials needed to neutralize the consequences of the accident. And how much work fell to the lot of the state motor vehicle inspection office? In Chernobyl I happened to encounter Major General Militia V. Ya. Pitsyura, Ukrainian deputy minister of internal affairs.

"You know, when we completed evacuating the population from Pripyat and Chernobyl," he said, "it seemed that things were easing up. No, " he shook his head, "today a State Motor Vehicle Inspection officer stands 4 hours on post duty. He acts as a precinct cop, maintains order, and serves as a traffic cop as well (trucks are hauling supplies to Chernobyl around the clock). He also takes part in radiological decontamination and inspects motor vehicles using radiological monitors. And let us recall those initial days, when many families were temporarily separated. I can understand those people who were trying to get through to their families. Just as our people understood and had sympathy for what they were feeling. If it had not been for the firmness and staying power of the State Motor Vehicle Inspection officers a gigantic traffic jam would have inevitably developed on the roads, which for all practical purposes would have made it impossible to accomplish prompt emergency rescue activities ... Incidentally, where is your car's pass? How is it they let you into the zone?"

"The pass is in my notebook," I apologized. "And anyway ... it is a general's car ..."

"There are no generals' cars here," the deputy minister admonished. "The regulations here apply to everybody -- from buck private to field marshal, including the esteemed members of our press." He fell silent. "This is a restricted zone ...Incidentally, when you are in the zone I advise you to use breathing gear. Today dust is the most dangerous enemy. We are even preparing a new road sign that prohibits stopping along the side of the road. That is good advice ..."

We moved on, passing through empty villages at high speed. How eerie it all seemed; gardens in bloom, a bright blue sky -- and not a soul in sight. Of course we know that

this is a temporary situation, that after a short time soft children's voices will once again be heard in the present 30-km restricted zone. We know this for certain, because already throughout Chernobylskiy Rayon, with the exception of the area immediately adjacent to the damaged reactor, the situation has been returning to normal.

One of the washing stations (where people and vehicles are subjected to decontamination) is situated in a beautiful grove of birch trees. Birds are singing, the emerald-green grass glistens in the sun's rays, while everywhere one sees red signs indicating a danger zone. But these signs are so out of place with the natural surroundings!

Responding to questions from reporters, Prof Robert Gale stressed that one of the principal conclusions one can draw when analyzing the events at Chernobyl is that man's capability to react to nuclear disasters is limited. What kind of prompt medical assistance can the public count on in the case of nuclear war or a nuclear explosion?

It was as if the U.S. scientist was continuing the words spoken by M. S. Gorbachev over Soviet television, addressing not only Soviet citizens but all peoples of the world: "With all this we must not forget that there exist in our interdependent world, alongside the problems of the peaceful atom, problems of the military atom. This is the main thing today. The accident at Chernobyl has shown us once more what an abyss will open up if nuclear war engulfs mankind. And the stockpiled nuclear arsenals contain thousands upon thousands of disasters much more terrible than the one at Chernobyl."

SUPREME SOVIET DECREE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LAW

PM201527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jun -- The USSR Supreme decrees:

Article 1. That the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90, detailed for the years of the 5-year plan period, for the ministries, state committees, USSR departments, and union republics, drawn up in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU congress and the Basic Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90 and the period up to the year 2000, which was submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers, be approved.

Article 2. That the following basic indices of the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90 be set:

(in percentages of the year 1985)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
National income being used for consumption and accumulation	103.8	108	112.4	117.1	122.1
Total industrial output, including:	104.3	108.9	113.8	119.1	125
Production of means of production	104.3	108.8	113.6	118.7	124.3
Production of consumer goods	104.4	109.2	114.3	120.4	127
State centralized capital investments	109.9	108.9	110.9	112.8	115.1
Labor productivity, in industry	104.1	108.7	113.6	118.9	125
in construction	103.5	107.3	111.6	116.2	121
in railway transport	102.1	104.4	106.9	109.4	112
Profit from economic activity of state enterprises and organizations	109.3	118.5	128.3	139.3	152.7
Real incomes per capita	102.5	105	108	111	114
Retail trade turnover of state and cooperative trade (excluding sales of alcoholic drinks)	105.9	112.2	118.8	125.9	133.4

That the average annual volume of agricultural output in 1986-90 should be increased by 14.4 percent over the previous 5-year period. That over the 5-year period, the average annual level of labor productivity in the public sector of agriculture should be raised by 21.4 percent.

Article 3. In order to fulfill the program of social development and improvement of the people's well-being which was adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, that the following should be effected in the 12th 5-year plan period:

An increase, derived from a growth in production and labor productivity, in the average monthly pay of manual and office workers by 14.7 percent and the wages of kolkhoz workers in the public-sector economy by 18 percent;

An increase of 35 percent in the public consumption funds and a strengthening of the role they play in the solution of production and sociodemographic problems;

A 50 percent increase in the volume of services rendered to the population for current

The commissioning of residential buildings with an overall area of 595 million square meters. The quality of housing construction should be improved and the living conditions of Soviet people should be enhanced.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan period, in accordance with the USSR Basic Guidelines of Economic and Social Development for 1986-90 and the period up to 2000, which were approved by the 27th CPSU congress, measures to raise the people's living standards are to be implemented, including measures:

To raise the wage rates and salaries of manual and office workers in production sectors of the national economy in stages, as the necessary conditions are created and resources are found, mainly through the funds of associations, enterprises and organizations themselves;

To complete the implementation of measures to raise the wages of teachers and other public education workers, which were started in the 11th 5-Year Plan period;

To start raising in stages the wages of health service, culture, and higher education workers;

To strengthen the link between the wages of workers in scientific research institutions, design, technological, and planning organizations and the effect gained from the development and introduction of new equipment and progressive technology;

To introduce the payment of percentage wage increments to manual and office workers for a continuous length of service at enterprises and in institutions and organizations situated in regions of the Far East and East Siberia;

To fix regional wage factors for manual and office workers for whom they have not been introduced, in the Urals, the northern and eastern regions of Kazakhstan, and in the northern regions of Vologda and Kirov oblasts;

To boost material incentives for manual and office workers, working evening and night shifts, primarily in machine-building, and expand benefits and advantages for these workers out of the funds of enterprises and organizations;

To abolish taxes on wages up to R80 a month and reducing them on wages ranging from R80 to R100 a month;

To implement in stages, region by region throughout the country, an increase in the length of partly paid maternity leave for looking after a child until it reaches the age of 1.5 years, with the simultaneous granting of the right to supplementary unpaid leave until the child reaches the age of 2 years;

To increase the length of prenatal leave for working women from 56 to 70 calendar days and of paid leave for looking after a sick child to 14 days;

To raise the age of children for which benefits are paid to less well-off families from 8 to 12 years;

To raise the levels of expenditure on food in preschool establishments, and provide free medicines for children up to the age of 3;

To abolish the tax paid by citizens with small families and for newlyweds in the 1st year after the solemnization of their marriage;

To raise the minimum amounts of old-age and invalid pensions for manual and office workers and pensions granted for the loss of a breadwinner, and increase the pensions established earlier for kolkhoz workers;

To introduce a pension for pensioners living premanently in rural areas and involved in agriculture amounting to 100 percent of the set norms;

To implement measures to increase the amount of benefits paid to people disabled since childhood and to improve their living conditions;

To increase the norms of food and medicine supply in hospitals for invalids of the Great Patriotic War, maternity homes, central, city and rayon hospitals, and the medicine supply in outpatient clinics;

To increase the norms of expenditure on food, medicines and other requirements in boarding homes for the aged and invalids;

And to continue the redemption of state internal loans.

That the USSR Council of Ministers should set specific time limits for carrying through the above-stated socioeconomic measures and ensure their implementation.

That the efficiency of the wage system should be raised, that the amount of workers' remuneration should be linked more closely with their labor contribution, that elements of wage-levelling should be resolutely removed, and that material and moral responsibility for shortcomings and neglect in work should be increased. That the correlation between the amounts of wages in different sectors of the national economy and also for various categories of working people be improved, taking into account the complexity and the conditions of the work being carried out. That the prestige of engineering work should be enhanced. That the role and authority of foremen, technologists, and designers should be raised, and that the material and moral incentives for their work and creative attitude to work should be boosted.

That a policy of retail prices should be pursued consistently in accordance with the tasks of raising the population's real incomes. That there should be economically and socially well-founded pricing relationships between various groups of goods. That prices for individual goods should be brought down as the efficiency of their production increases, their production costs are cut, and the requisite commodity and financial resources accumulate.

That there should be a consistent development and strengthening of the material-technical base of the institutions of public education, of culture, and of the health service and an improvement in social-cultural services for the population.

C. Establish strict supervision of the progress toward meeting the 5-year plan targets by associations, enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction and ensure, from the very 1st year of the 5-year plan period, a steady and intensive work rhythm, a strengthening of state, plan and labor discipline at all levels of the national economy, and the broad development of all forms of socialist competition.

Article 6. That the USSR Council of Ministers, the council of ministers of the union republics, and USSR ministries and departments carry out practical measures aimed at the performance of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress for the fundamental reorganization of the system of economic management, the stepping up of the influence of the mechanism of economic management on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the raising of the effectiveness and quality of the work of every area of public-sector production, and the development of the initiative and socialist enterprise of labor collectives.

That the economic independence of associations and enterprises be broadened on the basis of a decisive switch to economic methods of management, the extension of financial autonomy, and the broader application of the principles of self-financing. That the organizational structures of management should be consistently improved with the aim of making the apparatus of economic management more simple and less costly, while at the same time enhancing its efficiency.

Article 7. That the USSR Council of Ministers be asked to examine the proposals and remarks set forth in the conclusion by the planning and budgetary and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities on the State plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90, as well as the proposals and remarks made by deputies at meetings of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to make the ocrresponding decisions on them.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN OIL -- Oil workers of Kirov Rayon have produced over 13,000 tons of oil since the beginning of the year in excess of plan stipulations. This has been achieved through reopening nine wells, which ceased production in the past, and through effecting geological and technical measures. The oil collective has fulfilled its annual obligations in 5 months. It has supplied 5,000,000 cubic meters of gas to production establishments. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Aseri 0105 GMT 16 Jun 86 GF]

PERSONAL COMPUTERS -- The first personal computers have come off the conveyor belt at the Nuklonos works in Siauliai, Kithuania. These small machines are designed for training schoolchildren. This year, 20 computer technology teaching laboratories will be set up in secondary schools using the enterprise's products. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 23 Jun 86 LD]

Article 4. That the following most important indicators of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90 for the union republics should be approved:

	Output of industry in 1990 in percentages of 1985		Average annual volume of production of agricultural produce in 1986-90 in PERCENTAGE OF the average volume in 1981-85	retail trade turnover of state and cooperative trade (excluding SALES OF alcoholic drinks) in 1990 as a percentage of 1985 (in comparable prices)
	of all industry on the territory of the republic	of the union-republican and republican ministries, state committees and departments of the union republic		
RSFSR	123	120	115	135
Ukrainian SSR	121	114.7	114	130
Belorussian SSR	125	117.9	113	134
Uzbek SSR	128	124.7	116	133
Kazakh SSR	126	120.3	113	134
Georgian SSR	125	119.5	114	128
Azerbaijan SSR	123	121.6	114	131
Lithuanian SSR	119	115.7	114	130
Moldavian SSR	124	112.9	116	124
Latvian SSR	118	116	114	129
Kirghiz SSR	124	118.3	113	140
Tajik SSR	126	118.6	113	130
Armenian SSR	128	121.5	112	134
Turkmenian SSR	123	121.4	114	129
Estonian SSR	115	115.6	115	121

That the supreme soviets of the union republics be instructed to adopt laws on the 5-year economic and social development plans for 1986-90, including the most important indices for the development of the entire economy on the territory of the republics.

Article 5. That the USSR Council of Ministers, the councils of ministers of the union republics, and USSR ministries, state committees and departments should:

A. Ensure the compilation of 5-year plans by every association, enterprise and organization, formulated to give details of each year of the 5-year period, while being guided by the basic guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development for 1986-90 and the period up to the year 2000, which were affirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress and by the present law;

B. Carry out measures to meet the targets laid down for the development of the economy, the raising of the effectiveness of production, and the implementation of social tasks.

And ensure in the course of the implementation of the 5-year plan the acceleration of social and economic development on the basis of the broad introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the intensive utilization of production potential, the stepping up of the economy drive, the rational use of fuel, energy and raw and processed materials, and drawing into economic use of recycled resources, the improvement of production and management organization, and a growth in productivity;